THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, overcast, possible rain. Temp. 7-11 (45-52). Sunday, cloudy. LONDON: Saturday, dry and cloudy. Temp. 8-12 (46-54). Sunday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Saturday, rainy. Temp. 4-12 (39-54). NEW YORK: Saturday, fair. Temp. 5-14 (41-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 Ukr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.495 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	1.E17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	12.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	1 Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,876 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 3-4, 1979 Established 1887

Spain Ruling Party Gains; U.K. Autonomy Plans Fail

Suarez Group Beats Socialists In Cortes Vote

By James M. Markham

MADRID, March 2 (NYT) — Although falling short of an outright majority in the decisive lower house, Premier Adolfo Suarez' Union of the Democratic Center today had clearly scored a striking victory over its main challenger, the Socialist Workers Party, in yesterday's parliamentary voting.

The centrist party was widely seen to be in a position to govern alone or in coalition with smaller groups for the legislature's mandate of four years.

With a number of votes not yet counted, the premier's party appeared to have won 167 seats in the 350-member Congress of Deputies and a majority in the Senate, the lower house. The Socialists, who had been predicting victory for themselves, won only 120 lower-house seats, according to official figures, while the third-ranking Communists increased their strength by 3 to 23. A newly constructed rightist formation, the Democratic Coalition, was routed, winning only 9 seats.

The victory of the premier's party, which polled slightly more than 35 percent of the popular vote, seemed to herald a period of political stability for Spain. The anemic Madrid stock market jumped sharply in response to the triumph of the 46-year-old leader, who appeared to have swung a huge number of undecided voters to his column by raising doubts about the Socialists' ability to govern.



UPI

Adolfo Suarez

The centrists' victory was a marginal improvement over their performance in the June, 1977, elections — Spain's first free balloting in four decades — in which they took 34.7 percent of the popular vote and won 165 seats. A number of opinion polls had suggested that the Socialists would make big gains this time, leading a Madrid columnist to label the results "a clattering defeat of the prophets."

But the Socialists, weakened by the strong showings of regional parties in Andalusia and the Basque provinces, improved on their 1977 performance by only two seats, while their actual representation in the lower house dropped in strength. After the last elections, the Socialist Workers absorbed a smaller Socialist grouping, increasing their total in the lower house to 125. Available official figures showed the Socialists maintaining their previous share of the popular

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Devolution Defeated by Scots, Welsh

By R.W. Apple Jr.

EDINBURGH, March 2 (NYT) — The campaign for home rule suffered a historic setback today as Scotland gave only ambiguous approval to plans for limited self-government and Wales overwhelmingly rejected them.

Complete returns from yesterday's referendums showed 52 percent of the Scots who voted said "yes" and 48 percent said "no." But the affirmative total amounted to only 33 percent of all registered voters, well short of the 40 percent required by Parliament for the home-rule plan to take effect.

In addition, the tally showed a deep regional split. The margin of victory for home rule, or devolution, was provided entirely by the heavily industrialized Strathclyde region centered on Glasgow and the River Clyde.

All eight counties in Wales, including those with large concentrations of nationalistic Welsh-speakers, decisively voted "no." The national margin was 4-to-1, which killed the idea of a Welsh assembly.

It was unclear tonight whether the government of Prime Minister James Callaghan would attempt to press ahead with the creation of a Scottish assembly, for which chambers have already been prepared in Edinburgh. The final decision rests with the House of Commons, and Bruce Millan, the Scottish secretary, said that the Cabinet would "need time to consider the implications" of the vote.

Stinging Defeat

The results were a stinging political defeat for the prime minister. After decades of debate, he had committed his reluctant party to the cause of devolution in the belief that in Scotland, at least, it was supported by a vast majority of the population. One commentator called it "the worst bloody nose for a British government in generations."

By the same token, the results were a signal victory for Margaret Thatcher and the Conservative Party. It alone opposed the home-rule measures, with Labor, the Liberals and the Nationalists supporting them. In addition, the Tories won two English by-elections by larger margins than anticipated.

The final tally in Scotland showed: Yes, 1,230,937, 52 percent; No, 1,153,502, 48 percent.

In Wales, the final count was:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



United Press International

This church in the provincial capital of Lang Son, about 85 miles northeast of Hanoi, was damaged Feb. 28 when invading Chinese troops shelled the town, Vietnamese officials said.

As 'Bandit Attack'

Brezhnev Condemns Chinese Aggression

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, March 2 (NYT) — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev condemned China today as "the most serious threat to peace in the whole world," but he stopped short of pledging military action if Chinese troops were not withdrawn from Vietnam.

In a wide-ranging address on foreign and domestic policy, the Soviet leader took a conciliatory stance toward the United States, foresaking the harsh rhetoric that has been appearing in the official press, and portraying the new strategic arms treaty as virtually concluded.

Mr. Brezhnev, speaking in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses, reserved his toughest language for the Chinese, whose invasion of Vietnam began Feb. 17. He called it an "brazen bandit attack" in which the Chinese rulers "revealed fully to the whole world the perfidious, aggressive essence of the great-power policy pursued by them."

"Now everybody sees that it is this policy that presents the most serious threat to peace in the whole world," he said.

Mr. Brezhnev did not, however, renew the Soviet government statement of Feb. 18, warning China to withdraw "before it is too late." Nor were his words as strong as those of Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who said last Monday: "The Soviet Union decisively demands that the Peking leadership stop its aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam before it is too late — I repeat, before it is too late."

But the government statement tonight was the first authoritative reference to the possibility of punishment to be directed against the Chinese.

[A Kremlin statement, carried by Tass, warned China today against expanding its offensive into Laos, the Associated Press reported from Moscow.

["Military demonstrations on the borders of Laos and preparations for an intrusion into that country should be stopped. The Chinese aggressors should know that the more crimes they commit, the greater the retribution will be against them," the statement said. It was made only three hours after Mr. Brezhnev's speech.

[It noted that "intelligence and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

New Proposals Reported

Soviet Chief Hopes To Sign SALT Soon

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, March 2 — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, referring to negotiations for a new strategic arms limitation treaty, said today, "It appears that the work of more than six years is now close to completion," and he said that he hoped to sign a treaty during a meeting soon with President Carter.

"From our point of view, of course, the treaty could have been better in some respects," Mr. Brezhnev said. "Not everything in it fully corresponds to our wishes. But it is a reasonable compromise which takes into consideration the interests of both sides."

In Washington, informed sources disclosed yesterday that the Soviet Union had taken a significant step toward completion of a treaty, despite the uncertainty created by China's invasion of Vietnam and other world events.

In meetings Tuesday with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Carter, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrynin, presented new Soviet ideas on the few outstanding issues, and these substantially narrowed the differences between the Soviet and U.S. positions, according to authoritative sources.

Summit Discussed

Officials of the two countries are discussing arrangements for a summit meeting between Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev. The Russians, however, have shown an interest in holding that meeting outside the United States, which could be a

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

U.S. Share Largest

20 Nations to Reduce Consumption of Oil

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, March 2 (IHT) — Leading industrial nations agreed today to take wide-ranging measures aimed at cutting international oil demand by 5 percent in a bid to avert world shortages and new price increases as a result of the Iranian crisis.

The 20-nation International Energy Agency said that each member country would cut consumption or find other energy sources to meet the 5-percent quota to cover a projected shortage in oil supplies of 2 million barrels a day this year. The reduction is expected to stay in effect next year, conference sources said.

The United States, often criticized by other industrial nations for failing to curb its oil imports, undertook to reduce its oil needs by almost 1 million barrels a day. This saving, almost half of the IEA objective, apparently will be achieved largely by cutbacks in consumption and stockpiling — including some mandatory restrictions on heating and driving — but not gasoline rationing, U.S. delegation sources said.

Although the thrust of the IEA resolution is to cut industrial countries' reliance on imports from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the complex final wording calls for restraint in relation to each country's consump-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

La Malfa Bid Fails

Deadlock Prevents Government in Italy

By Henry Tanner

ROME, March 2 (NYT) — Ugo La Malfa, the leader of the small Republican Party, reported to President Sandro Pertini today that he has failed in his effort to form a new government.

Immediately after the meeting of the two men the presidential office said that Mr. Pertini would continue his consultations on Monday. He could ask Mr. La Malfa to make a second attempt, or he could give the mandate to form a government back to the acting premier, Giulio Andreotti, or to some other member of the Christian Democratic Party.

Another choice before the president is to dissolve the parliament and call anticipated new elections. Some politicians of all parties have come to believe that elections are inevitable, but Mr. Pertini was described as wanting to make sure that all other possibilities were exhausted before he makes the decision.

Mr. La Malfa's failure was due to a continued deadlock between the country's leading parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

The Communists have asked to join the government with their own Cabinet ministers. The Christian Democrats refuse to accept Communist participation in the Cabinet.

Mr. La Malfa tried to bridge this gap with several suggestions for compromise solutions, but all of his suggestions turned out to be unacceptable to one or the other of the major parties.

Sources Dispute U.S. Assurances

Loss of CIA Monitoring Post in Iran May Affect SALT

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT) — Despite the U.S. government's public assurances, well-placed officials said privately that the electronic listening post in northeast Iran evacuated Wednesday cannot be replaced for some time and that its loss will impair U.S. ability to monitor Soviet missile development and Soviet compliance with a new arms-limitation accord.

The Defense Department and the CIA were reported to be studying ways to use listening posts in Turkey, as well as satellite surveillance and possibly airborne electronic surveillance over the Black Sea, to compensate for the loss of the Iranian monitoring station, which was at Kabkan, 40 miles east of Mashad.

But several officials acknowledged that there was no real substitute for the functions of the Kabkan station, officially identified as a CIA base, because of its advanced technical equipment and its proximity to the Soviet space-launching center at Leninsk, 650 miles to the north.

In Tehran, the government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan said that, until the news of the station's takeover by revolutionaries, it had not known that U.S. employees still were operating the monitoring post.

Stopgap Measures

By the estimate of some officials in Washington, it will be two years or more before the United States can implement other means of obtaining the data gathered by the base. Other officials said that stopgap measures might be ready within weeks or, at most, months.

Intelligence sources disclosed that, in this year's and next year's budget processes, Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of central intelligence, had vetoed proposals for spending $200 million to improve satellite equipment for monitoring Soviet missile performance. Had the proposals been approved, the sources said, the United States would be in a better position to recover from the loss of Kabkan.

The immediate concern of high U.S. officials was to evacuate from Iran the more than 20 CIA employees at the base and insure that none of the advanced equipment fell into the hands of the Soviet Union.

Officials said that the United States had paid 15 million rials ($200,000) in severance and back pay to free the U.S. employees. The technicians were held by the station's Iranian Air Force employees, who mutinied and demanded the money when they heard that the base might be shut. The U.S. employees were taken to Tehran on Wednesday and left yesterday for Paris.

Kabkan, which a former CIA staff member described as a 21st-century operation with advanced equipment, is in a remote mountainous area inhabited by nomads and periodically observed by Soviet planes. It was the second of two U.S. intelligence stations in Iran to be shut. The other, at Behshahr on the Caspian Sea, northeast of Tehran, was closed in December.

The loss of the two stations could hardly have occurred at a worse time for the United States, which is hoping to send to the Senate later this year a new strategic arms accord for approval. Even before the setback to U.S. intelligence capability, there was skepticism in the Senate that the United States could adequately monitor Soviet compliance with such an accord. Some senators voiced new uneasiness yesterday.

In an effort to reassure critics, administration spokesmen said that the secret electronic devices at the Kabkan station had been destroyed or removed to prevent them from falling into leftist or Soviet hands. The installation is only a few miles from what was described as Iran's open border with the Soviet Union.

The departure of the U.S. employees from Kabkan relieved the United States of the worry that Iranian violence against them might set off public demands for U.S. military counteraction.

Assessing Impact

But, while intelligence experts reportedly were assessing the impact of the loss of Kabkan and the possible means of compensating for the loss, spokesmen repeated assurances that the United States had adequate facilities to check for possible Soviet violations of the pending arms agreement. "The United States government will not submit a treaty that is not verifiable," said Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman. "We will be able to submit a treaty that is verifiable, despite the recent developments. We have taken and are taking steps to insure this."

Other State Department officials said that the spokesman was implying that, in the months ahead, the United States expected to be able to recover from the loss of the facilities at Kabkan.

Evacuated Safely

Staff at Secret U.S. Base Weighed Escape to Russia

By William Branigin

PARIS, March 2 (WP) — U.S. technicians whose secret Iranian base for monitoring the Soviet Union was occupied by Iranian militiamen said yesterday that, during the days leading to the takeover, they felt abandoned by the U.S. government and considered walking across the Soviet border and surrendering.

About 20 civilians, who said that they were employees of the U.S. Air Force, worked at the monitoring station at Kabkan, 40 miles east of city of Mashad. They were evacuated yesterday from Tehran on an Air France flight to Paris, after having been held captive for about a week by Iranian militia forces.

Members of the group reluctantly described their experiences after last month's revolution isolated them. They said that they were well treated by their captors and that they all got out safely, although they had "anxious moments" while being held at gunpoint by rival armed groups.

The leader of the U.S. team said that the loss of the monitoring station was, in his opinion, a "critical" blow to verification of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. He said that the base was vital for the security, not only of the United States and its Western allies, but also of Iran.

His comment reflected pride in what he considered a difficult but important job at the isolated base. But it was unclear how broad a grasp he had of the relative value of the data that his post relayed to Washington or how it fit into the U.S. monitoring of Soviet activities.

The base, on a mountain 40 miles east of Mashad, contained sensitive electronic surveillance-and-monitoring equipment. It was primarily used to monitor Soviet communications and other indications of their missile research-and-development program.

The technicians, relaxing on the flight to Paris, said that they knew nothing about reports that one or two other U.S. listening posts near the Soviet border had been wrecked or looted by Iranian gunmen. In Washington, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d denied that Iranian guerrillas had taken over any U.S. facilities.

Confined to the mountain since October and unable to communicate easily with the U.S. Embassy in Tehran after a guerrilla attack on the embassy on Feb. 14, the U.S. workers became the victims of a campaign by local employees of the base, a technician said. Their feeling of having been abandoned by the United States was so strong that, at one point, they considered crossing the border and surrendering to the Russians, he said. "We kept hearing various reports that we were about to be attacked," he said. "At one point, we thought we were the last Americans left in Iran. We felt abandoned, and some of us thought of going over. We figured we would probably spend a few years in Soviet jails, but that would be better than being dead forever."

The trouble at the base started Feb. 23, when Iranian Air Force personnel guarding the post turned against the U.S. employees, the technicians said. The Iranian employees allied themselves with the Iranian revolt, but their demand was for more severance pay, they said.

The U.S. employees said that they were held captive by the local airmen. A contingent of Islamic militiamen, evidently sent by Iran's new government, took control of the base after brief exchanges of gunfire, they said. The militiamen were supposed to protect the U.S. employees, but they held them captive until their release was arranged by the U.S. and Iranian governments, said the technicians.

"We had no weapons, not even an air gun," a U.S. employee said. He said that the team's "protectors" initially thought that the U.S. employees were heavily armed and intended to blow up the base rather than give it up.

In Paris, the employees were escorted by U.S. Embassy officials to avoid journalists at the airport. Some of them reportedly intended to return to the United States as quickly as possible, but others were planning to tour Europe.



United Press International

U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Chinese Finance Minister Chang Ching-fu (right) sit at a table at Peking airport to initial an agreement on the settlement of U.S. claims.

U.S., China Agree on Claims Settlement

By William J. Eaton

PEKING, March 2 — The United States and China today broke a 30-year deadlock and settled a dispute that could open the door to billions of dollars in Chinese-U.S. trade. They agreed to resolve claims by U.S. citizens and businesses against China, dating from the Communist takeover in 1949, on the basis of 41 cents on the dollar.

Under the settlement, China would pay $80.5 million to the U.S. Treasury to settle almost 400 U.S. claims totaling $196.8 million.

The breakthrough took place a few minutes before Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal was scheduled to board a Chinese plane for a flight to Shanghai.

The takeoff was delayed so that Mr. Blumenthal and Chinese Finance Minister Chang Ching-fu could initial the agreement.

As part of the settlement, the United States on Oct. 1 will release $80.5 million in Chinese assets that were frozen during the Korean War in 1950, U.S. officials said, however, that China may be able to recover only $30 million from this source.

China agreed to pay $30 million to the Treasury on Oct. 1 and the rest of the $80.5 million in five equal installments each October until 1984.

Settlement of the so-called claims-assets issue was a necessary step before a U.S.-Chinese trade agreement could be negotiated to include the favorable tariff treatment that China wants.

At stake are billions of dollars in China trade, now running about $900 million a year but certain to expand as Peking presses its planned modernization program.

Mr. Blumenthal also reported other steps to strengthen financial and business ties between China and the United States. The Bank of China, he said, had been invited to establish a branch in the United States and has agreed to do so.

China has invited the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank, to send a delegation to Peking to discuss financial matters.

Yu Giu-li, China's head of economic planning, was invited to visit Washington for a meeting of the newly established U.S.-China Joint Economic Committee. The panel, composed of cabinet-level members from both nations, will handle the development of economic relations.

Mr. Blumenthal planned to visit a bicycle factory and cotton textile mill in Shanghai, the city where he spent his youth, before flying to Tokyo on Sunday. He will brief Japanese officials on his China trip before returning to the United States Monday.

© Los Angeles Times

Ambulance Men in U.K. Call Off Wildcat Strike

LONDON, March 2 (UPI) — Britain's 17,000 ambulance men today called off a 24-hour wildcat strike that would have left the country virtually without ambulance protection. But they were deeply divided about walking off the job.

Reports from major cities indicated that a majority of the ambulance crews had stayed on the job. But in parts of London, Manchester, Northumberland and all of Northern Ireland, they went through with the planned strike, refusing to accept even emergency calls.

The army and police were alerted to step out in emergencies in those areas.

The strike order was canceled yesterday by the unofficial strike committee after Social Services Secretary David Ennals promised that their case would be studied and that they would be treated as a public service in the same manner as police and firemen.

Norway Offers to Aid Lisbon

OSLO, March 2 (AP) — Norway has proposed a grant of 100 million kroner (about $20 million) to help Portugal improve health services in the Lisbon Real district, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

Pope Reported To Accept Delay On Poland Trip

VATICAN CITY, March 2 (NYT) — Pope John Paul II has agreed to delay his visit to his native Poland at the urging of the Polish government, according to sources at the Vatican.

The trip will take place from June 2 to June 10 and not in mid-May as originally planned by the pontiff.

The pope, moreover, will be in Poland as the official guest of the Polish government, and his visit will begin in Warsaw, the capital, with meetings with Communist Party leader Edward Gierek and other members of the government. Originally, the visit was to have centered on Cracow, the pope's former diocese, with only minimum political contact in Warsaw and no official government invitation.

The compromise and timing, and the nature of the visit, was the result of lengthy, sometimes difficult, negotiations between Poland and the Vatican, according to the sources.

After Morning Talks

No Sign of Breakthrough In Carter-Begin Meeting

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, March 2 — President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, working with maps and documents, tried today to find a way out of the stalemate in Middle East peace talks, but there was no sign of a breakthrough.

U.S. officials, appearing glum, announced cancellation of an afternoon session. Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin planned to meet again tomorrow night after assessing the evidently bleak outlook.

"The situation is serious, even if you have good talks," said a source close to the negotiations. He declined to be identified.

In their White House meeting, Mr. Begin spent more than an hour outlining Israel's position on key obstacles to a treaty with Egypt. It was understood that there was no softening of Mr. Begin's stance. There was speculation that the Israeli leader's position may have hardened.

Mr. Begin made no comment on the talks. He said at the State Department after a luncheon with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance: "We're not making any political statements."

Tough Statement

About 75 minutes after the morning talks ended, the White House described them in a statement as "serious, wide-ranging and useful" and said that they were "conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and candor."

On his arrival last night, Mr. Begin said that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty negotiations are in "deep crisis" and bluntly warned Mr. Carter, "We cannot be pressed into signing a sham document."

Within moments of his arrival here, Mr. Begin, to the obvious dismay of his hosts, brushed aside U.S. pleas that the treaty disputes not be discussed in public and lashed out in extraordinarily tough language at the Egyptian negotiating position.

He also made unmistakably clear his view that the Carter administration has tilted toward Egypt and is pressuring him to sign a treaty that Israel considers contrary to the agreements reached at the Camp David summit last September.

"It is my duty to state the fact that the negotiations reached the stage of deep crisis because we have been asked lately to sign documents attached to the peace treaty contradictory to the Camp David agreements," he charged.

'Null and Void'

"These documents would make it possible for our sovereign neighbor [Egypt] at any moment to declare the treaty null and void or to make war against Israel," Begin added. "Under such circumstances, it would not be a peace treaty."

His defiant words seemed to offer little comfort for U.S. officials hoping Begin's visit will lead to a new Camp David summit at which the long-delayed treaty can be turned into a reality.

When Mr. Carter greeted him at the White House, Mr. Begin, in an unmistakable reference to the turmoil in Iran, implied that Israel is the last dependable U.S. ally in the Middle East.

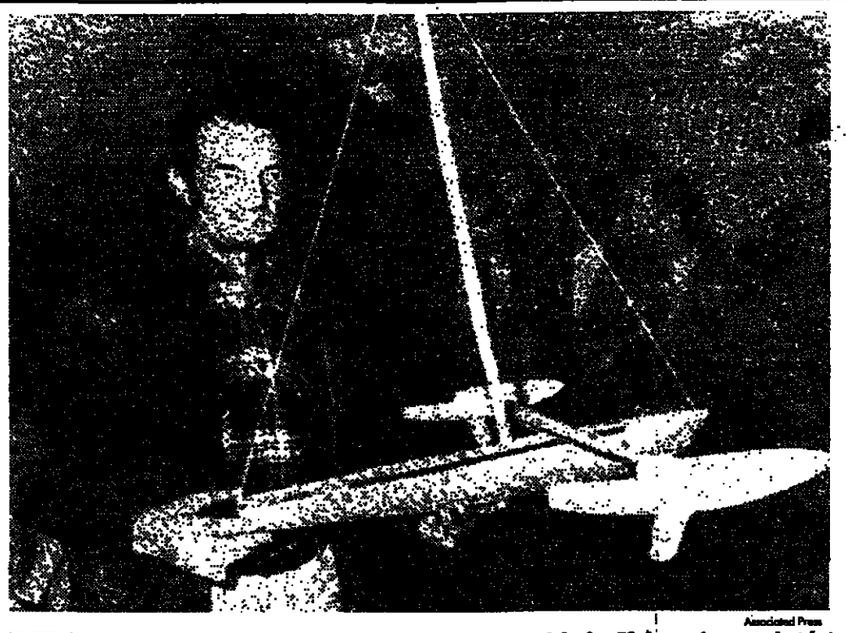
"The free world is in danger," he said. "Israel has now proved it is the only stable ally of the United States and of the free world because we have the inherent stability of democracy. . ."

To Overcome 'Difficulties'

The only thing in Mr. Begin's statements to rouse any hopes for optimism among U.S. officials was his promise to "make any effort possible during the coming days to try and overcome these difficulties."

It is understood that if the talks go well, both men would consider asking Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to join them for a new summit at Camp David.

For that to happen, however, either Israel would have to make concessions or Mr. Carter would have to back away from a package of U.S. proposals that diplomatic sources say supports key Egyptian demands.



Associated Press

SHIP SHAPE — Eric Tabarly displays in Marseilles a model of a 53-foot trimaran that he and a partner plan to enter in a transatlantic race. He said the craft can reach 20 knots.

Amin Deploys Emergency Troops

Uganda Invaders Said Striking on 2 Fronts

NAIROBI, March 2 (AP) — Tanzanian invaders, Ugandan guerrillas and mutinous troops were reported striking from the east and south today, tightening a ring around President Idi Amin's regime in Uganda.

In Kampala, Marshal Amin announced that he was throwing police, prison officials and former servicemen into the fight. Independent observers said that the fate of his turbulent eight-year rule could be decided within days.

Witnesses said that anti-Amin forces appeared to have won control of the eastern Ugandan town of Tororo in a battle involving planes and tanks. Control of Tororo, 75 miles east of Kampala, means attackers have cut the road and rail links from Kenya that carry almost all of Uganda's military and civilian supplies.

Unofficial reports said that about 50 persons were killed or wounded in the Tororo fighting, most of them civilians.

Deep Push

Southwest of Kampala, a Tanzanian invasion force pushed 20 miles beyond the provincial center of Masaka to within 60 miles of Kampala, their deepest penetration, Ugandan exile sources said. Hundreds of civilians were fleeing the fighting by crossing into Kenya.

Unconfirmed reports said that a column of invaders was moving past Mbarara, in the southwest, and swinging north to approach Kampala from the west. Unconfirmed exile accounts in Nairobi said that a Ugandan battalion near Soroti, to the north, was refusing orders to leave its barracks and fight for Marshal Amin.

Uganda began the war four months ago by occupying more than 700 square miles of northwestern Tanzania. The Tanzanians threw the Ugandans back across the border and continued pushing on into Uganda, reportedly with the help of a guerrilla force of Ugandan exiles.

Life Called Normal

Tanzania has been a base for anti-Amin Ugandans since Marshal Amin toppled Ugandan President Milton Obote in 1971 and he took refuge in Tanzania. Exiles and international rights groups say that tens of thousands of Ugandans have been massacred under Marshal Amin's regime.

Residents of Kampala said by telephone today that life was going on normally there. Diplomats in the capital said that there was no evacuation under way of the 3,000 foreigners in Uganda, 130 of them Americans. Most were said to be safely outside the current war zones.

The Ugandan radio quoted Marshal Amin as telling thousands of police and prison officials to defend the country and as saying that the enemy was suffering from a lack of fuel.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has denied that he is trying to bring down the Ugandan leader but has rejected pan-African moves to arrange a cease-fire.

Tanzanian Army regulars — Marshal Amin contends the invasion force numbers 20,000 — were said to be close to a 10-mile stretch of swamps and waterways on the road to Kampala today.

Some observers speculated that Marshal Amin's troops would try to blow up bridges and make a stand around the low ground. Civilian trucks and buses were reported to be carrying Ugandan soldiers from northern areas to reinforce loyal units around Kampala.

Witnesses said by telephone from Tororo that fighting punctuated by repeated explosions began at dawn and went on at least until midafternoon. Residents said the fighters flew overhead and tanks and armored cars moved through the town.

A man in Tororo said that from his home he could see the army barracks burning. Damage was also reported in the town.

Some informants said that the fighting stemmed from a local mutiny. Others said a guerrilla force landed on the shores of Lake Victoria, marched a few miles to Tororo and drove off Marshal Amin's dispirited men. Tanzanian territory lies 100 miles south across Lake Victoria.

Iraqi Agency Says Pullouts to Be Discussed

2 Yemens Reported to Accept a Truce

BEIRUT, March 2 (UPI) — The governments of Yemen and Southern Yemen have accepted a cease-fire mediated by Iraq and Syria and will discuss details of withdrawals from occupied territories at a meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Kuwait on Sunday, the Iraqi news agency said today.

The Iraqi-Syrian mission held talks this week in Yemen and Southern Yemen and "secured their approval to a cease-fire which would go into effect Saturday morning," the agency said.

News of the cease-fire came less than 24 hours after reports that the "revolutionary forces" of the National Democratic Front, which is backed by Souther Yemen, had made more advances in Yemen.

In a statement yesterday in the Southern Yemeni capital of Aden, the front said that it was in control of the Yemeni province of Ebb. The same group earlier reported capturing the Yemeni province of Al Baidha.

"The two sides have agreed to study the withdrawal arrangements at the emergency meeting of Arab ministers that will be held in Kuwait Sunday," the Iraqi reports said.

There have been no reports of violence along the ill-defined border between the two countries during the last 24 hours despite the mobilization of several thousand Yemeni mountain tribesmen.

A Saudi Arabian newspaper yesterday quoted "travelers" from Yemen as saying that the tribesmen were being mobilized by Sheikh Abdullah ben Hussein al-Ahmar — the leader of the Hashed tribal confederation. The newspaper said that Sheikh Ahmar had 200,000 tribesmen under his command and was making his way south from his mountain stronghold at Khamr, north of San'a.

The Saudi government is Yemen's staunchest Arab supporter and has offered its own peace plan for consideration by the two countries.

The Saudis have called for mutual troop withdrawals, an end to the weeklong border war and a negotiated settlement of the border conflict.

20 Nations Agree to Cuts In Oil to Avert Shortage

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, not its imports. This phrasing was designed to insure that the United States, which imports only half of its oil, carried a share of the burden equal to countries like Japan and West Germany, which must import all of their oil, conference sources said.

To meet the guidelines, countries will adopt a mixture of methods: cutting consumption, switching to other fuels, increasing domestic production of oil and gas or relaxing regulatory standards to reduce oil stockpiles and allowing use of lower-quality fuel.

Some countries can meet the target promptly. Canada announced late today that it had increased oil production, and Britain has facilities for switching from oil to coal for electricity generation.

The United States, which will rely mainly on consumption cuts, clearly intends to use the IEA commitment to help President Carter's troubled energy-saving program. It plans to have its conservation measures in effect by late this year, according to Richard Cooper, U.S. under-secretary of state for economic affairs.

W. German Policy

West Germany reportedly intends to rely partly on a policy of passing along price increases to customers to reduce demand.

IEA Chairman Niels Ersboll of Denmark said that the IEA governing board judged that the oil supply situation was sufficiently serious for prompt, united action. Even if Iranian production started recovering, IEA officials said, there was no guarantee that other oil-exporting states could sustain their current level of extra output. The 5-percent target was designed to prevent shortages next winter, they said, and also to undercut the steep price rises in the spot market for crude oil.

Mr. Ersboll said that the IEA program to resist upward pressure on oil prices was essential to protect European economies.

The IEA program offers a range of options so that countries will have the leeway to protect their economic performance, conference sources said. "We don't want to thwart the growth of West Germany or Japan," Mr. Cooper said.

West Germany agreed to cooperate despite its concern that further cuts in oil imports could cause an economic slowdown, conference sources said.

IEA officials, together with the U.S. delegation, said that the IEA program is a positive response to Saudi Arabia's recent call for consultations between oil importing and exporting countries. Saudi Arabia will be briefed fully on IEA intentions by Mr. Ersboll, officials said.

OPEC will welcome the IEA bid to curb oil consumption, industry sources said, because the main oil-exporting states consistently have urged conservation. "If the IEA had failed this time to get a specific, numerical target for demand restraint, OPEC would have despaired of ever getting a dialogue with it," a source said. A U.S. official here stressed the "non-confrontational" tone toward OPEC — a contrast to the mood when the IEA was founded in 1973.

Zaire Reported Sending Troops To East Border

KINSHASA, Zaire, March 2 (UPI) — Heavily armed Zairean paratroopers were guarding the nation's eastern border with Rwanda against possible infiltration by mercenaries, reports said today.

Journalists who visited the area recently reported that Goma, a small tourist center on the Rwanda border, was controlled by the 311th Paratroop Battalion.

Soldiers were patrolling the town and a curfew was declared. All garrisons in the area were in a state of alert, and military planes were flying in troops, arms and ammunition.

Goma reportedly was threatened by white mercenaries who arrived on the Rwanda side of the border earlier this month. Zairean authorities said at the time that the mercenaries had been sent to incite trouble in the eastern part of Zaire.

Trudeau, Carter Talks

OTTAWA, March 2, (Reuter) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau will hold talks with President Carter in Washington tomorrow, sources here said. They will discuss international and energy issues.

Suarez Party Widens Edge Over Socialists in Cortes

(Continued from Page 1)

vote, slightly more than 29 percent; the Communists edged up from 9.24 percent in 1977 to a little more than 10 percent.

For the government, the most unsettling returns came from the restive Basque provinces of Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya, where two leftist groups that tacitly support ETA, the Basque separatist organization, made strong showings. Herri Batasuna, which is linked to the so-called "military" wing of ETA, won 2 of 10 seats in industrialized Vizcaya; one of its candidates, Telesforo Monzon, who is jailed on charges of "apologizing for terrorism," was elected in Guipuzcoa. Juan Maria Bandres, a candidate of Euskadiko Ezkerra, which has ties to ETA's "political-military" wing, also won a seat in Guipuzcoa.

The showing of those two groups, which together took 29 percent of the popular vote in Guipuzcoa and 20 in Vizcaya, seemed certain to radicalize further the posture of the moderate Basque Nationalist Party, a leading champion of autonomy for the region. The Basque Nationalists emerged as the single largest party in the northern zone with 8 seats and 27 percent of the popular vote. The Herri Batasuna deputies have announced that they will not take their seats in the Cortes (parliament) — another measure of the disaffection of the Basque region from Madrid.

Disenchantment

Disenchantment with the limited autonomy that has been granted to Spain's regions also cropped up in southern Andalusia, where the upstart Socialist Party of Andalusia won 5 seats. The party had no parliamentary representation before, and its dynamic leader, Alejandro Rojas Marcos, had persistently attacked the Socialist Workers for failing to defend the neglected backward region. Mr. Rojas Marcos also has called for an end to the U.S. military presence at the naval base at Rota in the south.

In Las Palmas, a candidate from the little-known Union of the Canary People, which favors self-determination for the Spanish archipelago, was elected. And in Madrid, Blas Pinar, the self-styled "Caudillo" of the neo-fascist National Union, won a seat. His party picked up 2 percent of the popular vote nationwide.

A lackluster campaign that did little to define the issues, and snowy, rainy weather in parts of the nation yesterday pushed the level of abstention in a registered electorate of 26.8 million to roughly 33 percent — compared to 21.6 percent in the landmark 1977 election.

Rebels Clash in Tehran With Guns, Propaganda

TEHRAN, March 2 (AP) — Guerrillas fired bullets and propaganda blasts here today, underlining the continuing turbulence of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolution.

The shots were fired in areas controlled by the ayatollah's Islamic forces and presumably were from leftist Fedayeen guerrillas. No casualties were reported.

Both groups are heavily armed. Many of their weapons were taken Feb. 10 from military barracks as army discipline collapsed. Shooting incidents have become almost a nightly occurrence between the rival political groups.

The exchange of fire was followed by an hourlong barrage of words through bullhorns as the groups harangued each other across sandbag bunkers set up in parks and squares.

One of the areas is next to the 14-story Intercontinental Hotel, where most of the Western press resides.

Ayatollah Khomeini returned yesterday to his native city of Qom to live there permanently, but he emphasized that he was not relinquishing power and would continue to direct the Islamic revolution.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan's government, in Tehran, is to attend to political affairs. However, Mr. Bazargan appears powerless to restore order in Tehran and other major cities.

He had threatened to quit if the rival guerrilla groups did not stop what he called "anarchistic acts." He accused the ayatollah's revolutionary committees of "obstructing government."

Long Unrest

Western observers have predicted a long period of unrest before social, political and economic stability is restored.

The future of the armed forces is seriously in doubt — extremist groups, mostly leftist, have demanded that it be disbanded and replaced by what they call a people's army.

The Communist Tudeh Party and the Fedayeen, which is Marxist, want to be recognized officially and allowed to participate in Iranian politics: they contend that they played a key role in the revolution that brought an end to the rule of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who left Iran on Jan. 16.

Ayatollah Khomeini, apparently waiting for the outcome of a referendum at the end of the month that will decide whether Iran is to become an Islamic republic, has characterized the leftists as atheists who have no role to play in an Islamic society.

British Airways Buys 19 U.S. Jets For $600 Million

LONDON, March 2 (AP) — British Airways has signed a $600-million contract for 19 Boeing 757s, making it the first purchaser of the 186-seat, medium-range airliner, the British government airline and Rolls-Royce announced today.

British Airways expects to begin using the new plane in 1983 on European routes.

Eastern Airlines is expected to order 21 of the 757s in a few days, the announcement said. It said that the two demands will mean more than $600 million in orders for Rolls-Royce's RB-211 engines and spares for the twin-jet plane.

The Financial Times said that the heavy workload resulting from the link with Boeing is one of the reasons why Rolls-Royce has decided to locate a $100-million plant in the United States, possibly in Atlanta.

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10 Nations Set News Exchange

CARACAS, March 2 (AP) — Venezuela's news agency said yesterday that it is joining with the governments of nine Latin American and Caribbean nations to form an organization to provide a daily interchange of news.

The agency said that the Accion de Sistemas Informativos Nacionales is the first step in the policy of the 10 nations to provide a "greater and easier flow of first-hand and truthful information."

It said that the organization will serve as a basis for a regional news agency. The other nations are Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Panama, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Surinam.

Indonesia Flood Kills 136

JAKARTA, Indonesia, March 2 (AP) — The flood and landslide which hit the eastern part of Flores Island last week killed 136 persons, seriously injured 100 and left about 11,000 homeless, the newspaper Suara Karya said today.

Dutch Refuse Israeli Request To Try Menten

THE HAGUE, March 2 (UPI) — The government today turned down an Israeli request to extradite millionaire art collector Pieter Menten, who is wanted by Jerusalem for war crimes.

Menten, 79, was sentenced in the Netherlands to 15 years imprisonment on charges of having been involved in the killing of Jews in Poland during World War II.

The Supreme Court, however, ordered a retrial on grounds that the district court had not sufficiently probed Menten's claim that he had been promised immunity from further prosecution by the justice minister in 1952 after he had served a brief jail term for collaborating with Nazi Germany. Another district court then upheld Menten's claim but the prosecutor has appealed this decision with the Supreme Court.

$50 Billion Tab On A-Cleanups

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI) — The Environmental Protection Agency estimated today that it might cost as much as $50 billion to contain and clean up chemical and radioactive waste sites in the United States.

Describing the problem as "just enormous," Barbara Blum, deputy EPA administrator, said that the first difficulty was in locating sites that were abandoned and forgotten years ago.

Based on a preliminary estimate, "1,200 to 2,000 sites are going to come to the public attention in the next two or three years," she told the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

Portuguese Socialists Open 3-Day Meeting

LISBON, March 2 (UPI) — The Socialists, Portugal's largest party, opened a three-day congress today, considered by many political observers as a watershed for the nation's fragile democracy and for the survival of the party as a major political force.

Mario Soares, the party's secretary-general and premier of two former governments, opened the congress with an attack on Premier Carlos Mota Pinto's nonpartisan Cabinet, labeling it "a rightist and anti-socialist government."

Guitar-String Escape

MANILA, March 2 (Reuters) — Eight prisoners escaped from jail today by sawing through the iron bars of their cell with steel guitar strings, the police said.

Brezhnev Condemns China Aggression

(Continued from Page 1)

subversive activities of Chinese agents in the border areas of Laos are being stepped up."]

There has been no suggestion in any official remarks of what the Soviet response might be should China prolong the fighting and hurt Vietnam seriously. Mr. Brezhnev went no further than a vague promise of undefined support. "The Soviet people together with the peace-loving people of the whole world demand the immediate end of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, the withdrawal of all the troops of the interventionists to the last soldier from the land of Vietnam," he said.

"Our friendship with fraternal Vietnam has been tested in practice over many years," he continued. "And today, at this difficult hour for the Vietnamese people, we are fully and entirely in solidarity with them. And nobody should have any doubts: The Soviet Union is true to the treaty of friendship and cooperation binding our countries together."

Article Six of the treaty, signed in November, provides that, "if one of the sides becomes the object of attack or of a threat of attack, the agreeing parties will quickly move to mutual consultations with the goals of removing the threat and the taking of appropriate effective measures for the preservation of the peace and security of their countries." The passage leaves open a range of options, from restraint to all-out war.

So far, the Soviet Union is reported to have stepped up sea and air shipments of weaponry to Vietnam, and it has stationed navy ships off the coast. No alert or buildup of forces along the Chinese-Soviet border has been reported by Western intelligence officials.

Mr. Brezhnev departed drastically from the recent Soviet line, which has attacked the United States for "conniving" with the Chinese invasion, as some Soviet press comments have put it.

He did say, "The entire danger of any forms of connivance with that [Chinese] policy is more evident now than ever before," but he did not mention the United States in this context and did not explore the argument voiced constantly by official spokesmen since the invasion that China had been emboldened by its reconciliation with Washington, and that the Carter administration had, in effect, encouraged China's attack.

His avoidance of such criticism did not appear to imply that the Soviet Union was no longer dismayed at Washington's gestures toward Peking during the invasion. The visit to China of Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal this week has been denounced in the press as a sign of approval of Chinese actions, and the concern here about the transfer to China of Western technology with military applications is quite strong.

Vietnam Rejects Peace Talks

HONG KONG, March 2 (UPI) — Vietnam today rejected China's appeal for negotiations and said that it would defeat the Chinese just "like the U.S. imperialists."

Hanoi radio reported heavy fighting around the strategic Lang Son province capital, 90 miles northeast of the Vietnamese capital. The report said that Vietnamese forces wiped out 4,000 Chinese troops in the hills overlooking the town in three days of hard fighting.

"Like the U.S. imperialists, [the Chinese] will certainly be defeated," Hanoi radio said. No talks can begin until China's estimated 85,000 troops are withdrawn "completely, immediately and unconditionally to the other side of the recognized border line," it said.

China indicated that it will pull its forces out of Vietnam, but only when the Peking leadership decides to do so. "The war with Vietnam is moving smoothly, so China can withdraw according to its preplanned schedule," Chinese Deputy Premier Ku Mu said in a Peking television broadcast monitored in Hong Kong.

Mr. Ku did not indicate when such a withdrawal might occur, but other Chinese officials, including senior Deputy Premier Teng Hsiaoping, have hinted that their armies might return across the border soon.

In its battle reports, Hanoi radio said that Vietnamese troops have destroyed nine Chinese tanks and 36 artillery pieces and mortars at Lang Son.

The broadcast said, however, that Chinese heavy artillery smashed the town with hundreds of shells, leveling the hospital, water plant and oil factory. Lang Son, which had about 40,000 inhabitants, was evacuated after Chinese forces began closing in on it early last week. A 2,000-year-old invasion route once used by the armies of imperial China passes through the town.

Since the shelling, the Vietnamese said, repeated Chinese assaults have been repelled by Vietnamese troops and artillery.

Military analysts said the town is practically indefensible once the hills surrounding it have been taken. The struggle has been concentrated in the hills and along a mountain road leading from near the Chinese border only 10 miles away.

Vietnam said that two Chinese Army corps have been thrown into the battle. Intelligence sources said that Vietnam has committed one regular army division of 10,000 soldiers to Lang Son — the only regular Hanoi army unit confirmed to be fighting so far.

Netherlands Picks W. German Tank Over U.S. Vehicle

THE HAGUE, March 2 (UPI) — The government of the Netherlands announced today that it had chosen a West German battle tank over a U.S. tank to equip its armed forces in the 1980s.

The announcement said that the Netherlands will pay $1.2 billion for 445 West German Leopard-2 tanks. The U.S.-designed Chrysler XM-1, the only other tank under consideration, lost the contract because its makers did not guarantee to compensate industry in the Netherlands with additional production orders.

The Leopard-2s will replace 369 outdated British-made Centurion and 130 French-built AMX-13 tanks. Delivery is to begin in 1982, and industries in the Netherlands will participate in the production of the tanks, for the Netherlands and West German armies, to a level of 59 percent of the purchase value.

The German industry, backed by its government, is expected to compensate the Netherlands 100 percent, with additional orders.

Unions Criticize Carter on Jobs

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP) — Representatives of organized labor accused President Carter today of abandoning the full employment goals of legislation passed last year.

"We are forced to conclude that the 1979 economic report of the president walks away from the commitments made so recently in the Humphrey-Hawkins Act," the United Auto Workers president, Donald Fraser, said in testimony submitted to a joint committee of Congress.

Rudy Oswald, a representative of the AFL-CIO, added that unless there was substantially more stimulus to the economy than currently projected by the administration, the Humphrey-Hawkins goal would not be met.

French Aide in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 2 (UPI) — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin conferred here today with French Foreign Trade Minister Jean Francois Deniau, Tass reported.

Devolution Fails in U.K.

(Continued from Page 1)

Yes, 243,048, 20 percent; No, 956,330, 80 percent.

The outcome could affect the timing of the next general election. Mr. Callaghan wants to wait until the fall, when the memory of this winter's strikes and slowdowns may have dimmed, but the loss of a vote of confidence growing out of the devolution issue could force him into an election as early as March 29.

Repeal Order

Many Labor members of Parliament expected the prime minister to try to salvage a Scottish assembly out of today's wreckage, if only because the Scottish National Party said tonight that its 12 members of Parliament would withdraw their support from the government if it did not. That could cause the fall of the government and an immediate general election.

Mr. Callaghan must now introduce in the House of Commons a repeal order setting aside the Scotland Act of 1978. If he decides to press ahead with the assembly, he would then try to convince Labor members of Parliament to vote against the repeal order and, in effect, force Scottish devolution.

On such a vote, the government would probably have the backing of the Liberals and the Nationalists as well as the Ulster Unionists. But it would be threatened with the loss of 20 to 25 Labor votes, which might well prove fatal.

"I guess he's bound to have a crack at it," said Ian Mikardo, a left-wing Labor back-bencher, "but I don't think he'll find it very easy."

Considerable Impact

Clearly, the anti-devolution campaign, mounted largely by the Conservatives with some help from dissident Laborites, had a considerable impact. Three months ago polls showed support for devolution in Scotland running at 60 percent. But the Tories put across the idea that the proposed assembly would be a waste of money and argued persuasively that it would lead to the disintegration of the United Kingdom.

The Scottish electorate appeared to have been bewildered by the referendum, which provided the first chance to move toward self-government since the Act of Union of 1707 joining Scotland and England. Some "no" voters said that they wanted no form of devolution. Some said that they wanted another form of devolution. And some said that they voted as they did because of outside issues, such as the government's handling of the economy.

Nonetheless, a decision by Parliament not to set up a Scottish assembly, following a "yes" majority, however tenuous, would raise a storm here. It could lead to a comeback for the Scottish National Party, whose support has been slipping as the assembly moved closer to reality.

In Wales, the massive "no" vote seemed to result from the conviction that a Cardiff assembly, which unlike an Edinburgh assembly would have no legislative powers, would be a futile debating society, and from fears that the Welsh language would be imposed on English-speakers.

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Shcharansky, Orlov

2,400 U.S. Scientists Vow To Back Soviet Dissenters

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP) — An informal group of U.S. scientists revealed yesterday that more than 2,400 of their colleagues had signed personal pledges to end or restrict their cooperation with Soviet scientists until the Soviet Union releases two political dissidents from prison.

This announcement — a surprise to the State Department and the National Academy of Sciences — amounts to an escalation of organized protest by U.S. scientists against Soviet harassment of dissident academics.

Several officials of scientific organizations said that the protest could have a measurable effect on the level of Soviet-U.S. scientific cooperation, an area in which Soviet authorities have shown unusual sensitivity in the past.

The two dissidents to whom the 2,400 U.S. scientists have lent their support are Anatoli Shcharansky and Yuri Orlov. Mr. Shcharansky, 31, was sentenced in July to 13 years at hard labor for "high treason in the form of espionage."

Case of Orlov

Mr. Orlov, 55, the highest ranking scientist sentenced to prison in the Soviet Union since Stalin's time, is a physicist and former member of the Armenian academy of sciences. He was sentenced in May to seven years at hard labor and five years of "internal exile" on charges of anti-Soviet activity.

Mr. Orlov was chairman of the Moscow-Helsinki Watch Group, an unofficial organization set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki agreement on European security.

The group, which revealed its existence yesterday in Washington, is called Scientists for Orlov and Scharansky. Its supporters include 11 Nobel laureates, 113 of the 1,100 members of the National Academy of Sciences, 18 past or current directors of scientific laboratories, and 20 past or current presidents of national scientific organizations.

Paul Flory of Stanford University, a Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, said that several international meetings have been canceled "and many others have suffered from greatly reduced attendance" because of the number of Americans who have signed two petitions.

One petition, by 1,750 scientists, pledges each signatory to "withhold all personal cooperation with the Soviet Union" until Mr. Orlov and Mr. Scharansky are released.

The second, by 660 Americans, is less sweeping, but pledges the signatories to oppose any expansion of U.S.-Soviet exchanges, to boycott international conferences in the Soviet Union, and to work against the transfer of high technology or the granting of most-favored-nation tariff status to the Soviet Union.

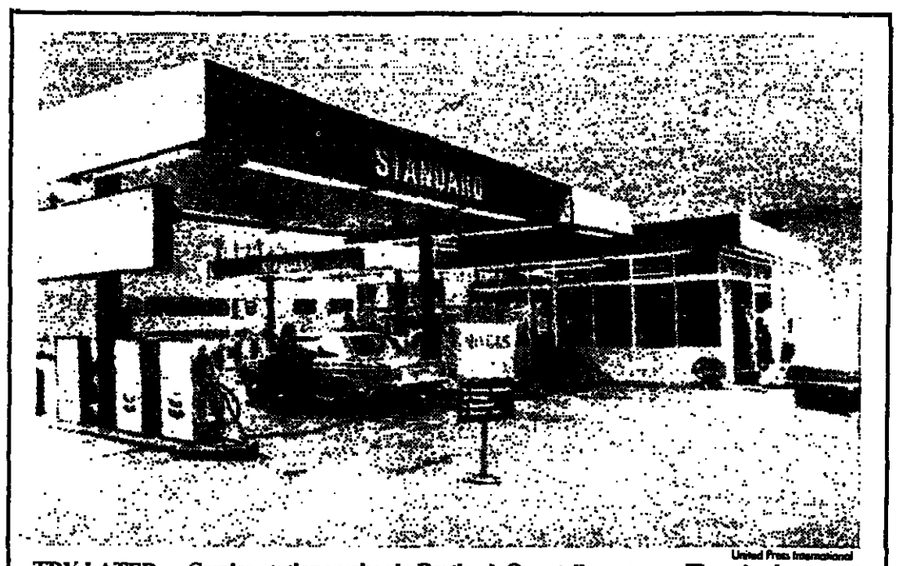
"No action of this character or magnitude has ever been taken by scientists on behalf of their colleagues suffering from oppression and living in other countries," a spokesman said. "There was no concerted action of this type during the Nazi period, nor during the Stalin purges," the spokesman added.

Morris Pripstein, a physicist at the Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California and an early organizer of protest, said the group was formed last summer at Berkeley when friends of Mr. Orlov there decided to do something about his imprisonment.

Those who chose to end their personal involvement in exchanges with the Soviet Union included some who had been very active, Dr. Pripstein said. The idea of personal protests spread after the Shcharansky trial, he added.

Another organizer, Kurt Gotfried of Cornell University, said that the policy of the group was to "deprive the U.S.S.R. of some of the benefits of American science and technology."

—By ROBERT G. KAISER



United Press International

TRY LATER — Service station worker in Portland, Ore., tells customer Thursday he cannot sell gasoline until later in day. Because of low supplies, station restricted hours of sale.

Bars Surprises for Passengers

U.S. Unit Toughens Rules For Charter Operations

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board approved stronger rules yesterday to protect charter passengers from last-minute, undesired changes in flight and tour plans.

Under the new rules, charter travelers will be able to cancel their trips and get full refunds if the tour operators make major change in the trip that was advertised. A change in the date or city of departure, the destination, or the hotels scheduled would be considered major under the new rules and would entitle the passenger to cancel and obtain a refund.

Passengers must be notified by the tour operators of major changes at least 10 days before departure. If a change is made within 10 days of the trip, the passenger must be notified as quickly as possible. If a change is made after the trip has begun, the passenger has a right to reject the substitution and obtain a refund for the portion of the trip that was changed.

If a charter participant is notified of a change 10 or more days before departure, he has seven days in which to notify the operator that a refund is desired; a refund has to be sent with 14 days of being notified of the participant's desire to cancel.

Although the tour operators will be required to give refunds for making major changes in advertised trips, the CAB did not remove the option of offering trips that leave some flexibility for the operators to set the exact dates, destinations, departure cities and hotels after passengers have signed contracts.

But the operator must disclose all the possible alternatives in advertising and in the written contract provided to the potential traveler. The operator must notify the traveler of the cities and dates for the charter at least 10 days before the earliest of any of the alternate dates.

The new rules will apply to contracts entered into 60 days from today for flights scheduled to leave 120 days from today. The timing is designed to give operators time to print the new contracts that will be required and to avoid interfering with contracts already signed.

Pravda Says 8 Sentenced as War Criminals

MOSCOW, March 2 (UPI) — Pravda reported today that a military tribunal in Minsk had convicted and sentenced eight Soviet citizens for committing war crimes while serving with Nazi forces during World War II.

The Communist Party daily said that the eight men pleaded guilty to charges of treason, serving in the German Army, and related war crimes involving the execution of hundreds of Soviet villagers on Jan. 27, 1943.

"The military tribunal punished the criminals according to their just deserts," Pravda said, without reporting the precise sentence. The usual punishment in such cases is execution by firing squad. It identified the defendants as I. Prilepin, L. Verkhovin, A. Ostroglazov, I. Ryabov, I. Maximovich, V. Korolev, I. Savkin and N. Stankevich.

Eighty-four witnesses testified; three were persons who survived by pretending to be dead when German forces executed 300 civilians in the village of Zalaznya in the Smolensk region in retaliation for Soviet partisan guerrilla raids in the area.

N. Korea Assails West's Exercises

SEOUL, March 2 (AP) — The United States and South Korea continued their joint military exercise in South Korea today, rejecting North Korea's charge that the maneuver team was a grave threat to peace.

A U.S. military spokesman here said that the 17-day training which began yesterday did not threaten peace and was a purely defensive exercise. It involves about 140,000 troops, including 40,000 Americans, some of whom are normally stationed outside South Korea.

The North Korean Ministry of the People's Armed Forces charged Wednesday that the exercise was provocative. The ministry said it was withholding a proposed cessation of hostile military acts, including exercises, along the demilitarized zone separating the north from the south.

Black S. Africa Police Kill a Black Student

DURBAN, South Africa, March 2 (AP) — Two black policemen fired on 50 rioting black students, killing one and wounding another, police said today.

The officers were driving near a high school yesterday when the students hurled rocks at their patrol car, and the officers fired on them, police said. The school has been closed since the resignation of the principal about a week ago over a dispute with the students.

Data Show Attempt to Allay Fear

U.S. Called Lax on 1953 Fallout Alert

By Bill Curry

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP) — In the worst accident of the nation's atomic bomb tests, U.S. officials concentrated on allaying the public's fears rather than protecting them from the hazards of radioactive fallout, according to newly released U.S. documents.

The records show that while officials warned some Utah residents to stay indoors after an hour's exposure to heavy fallout, others were not warned, and officials declined to test milk for radioactive contamination.

Other documents show that grazing sheep died soon after the accident, and an employee of the former Atomic Energy Commission (now the Nuclear Regulatory Commission) expressed the fear that if sheep deaths were linked to radioactive fallout, "the purse strings" for future weapons tests in the United States might be tightened.

The accident occurred on May 19, 1953, when the wind shifted at the time of a test blast code-named Harry, one of the "dirtiest" nuclear-bomb tests among the 80 or more detonations between 1951 and 1962.

Highest Fallout

As a result, St. George, Utah, was exposed to more radioactive fallout than was ever measured in a populated area. Officials in Japan estimate that perhaps more than half of the radiation dumped on that region in more than a decade of testing came from Harry.

But exposure to radioactivity, which can cause leukemia and other cancers, apparently was not confined to local residents. Most of the milk produced in the area was shipped to Las Vegas.

In following years, Utah showed marked increases in cases of childhood leukemia, thyroid cancer and birth defects. Some residents who were exposed to radiation on the day of the blast later developed cancers.

While the precautions taken on May 19, 1953, have been known publicly for 26 years — many cars were blockaded and washed down, and children were kept indoors during school recess — another dimension of government behavior emerges in the documents.

In a remarkably candid account of his activities that day, an unnamed radiation monitor described his reluctance to test and, if necessary, impound contaminated milk.

Harry was detonated from a 300-foot tower at 5:05 a.m. By 8:45 a.m., cars were so contaminated with fallout that they were being washed down. After 30 minutes, officials gave up because so much radioactivity was still coming down.

At 9:25 a.m., after much of the exposure to fallout had occurred, instructions went out for people to take cover and for children to be kept in school. Within 15 minutes, most of the population of St. George was under cover, and 35 minutes later the fallout had reached its peak and began subsiding, an official wrote.

Two days later, a second monitoring official arrived in St. George, and the account continues:

"We discussed the milk situation. I was unable to get [a complete list of milk producers], but I got the name of the president of the county dairymen's association. I explained that it was just as well that neither [the list nor the president himself] was available since I was afraid it would create a disturbance.

"In view of Tuesday's episode, everyone in St. George was a little concerned over any unusual incident connected with radioactive fallout and it would not take much to start wild rumors.

"For this reason it was agreed that the direct approach for the collection of milk samples would not be pursued further at this time. . . That evening I purchased a quart of milk from a store in town. I located the producer and in discussing his milk supply in a general way, I learned that the milk I had purchased that evening was obtained from the St. George herd on Tuesday evening. At noon I was replaced by another [radiation] monitor [and left]."

Sheep Died

Soon sheep in the area began to die and developed skin lesions similar to radiation burns. Lambs were born fully developed but undersized.

The government later denied sheepmen's claims for damage, saying the bomb tests were not the cause. In an October, 1955, meeting, an Atomic Energy Commission official, Dr. Gordon Dunning, who for years would defend the safety of the test blasts despite mounting evidence to the contrary, said that any animal death might cause problems in "purse strings" being opened to finance weapons' tests in Nevada.

A statement saying that the sheep problems were not related to fallout was then prepared for presentation to the AEC governing commissioners.

This week, more than 3,500 pages of documents were released by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The officials who released them expect more documents on possible radiation effects to be released.

Marines to Allow Tattooed Women

PARRIS ISLAND, S.C., March 2 (AP) — The Marine Corps decided yesterday to change its policy on tattoos after a 23-year-old woman was ordered discharged because of a tiny, home-made tattoo on her left wrist that would be permitted on a man.

The change was made after the corps learned that she was not alone among women Marines in having tattoos.

The corps offered to waive the discharge of Lorraine Nicotera at the same time it altered the policy, but said that Miss Nicotera turned the waiver down and will be discharged in a few days.

Carter Given Lowest Rating Yet In U.S. Poll on His Performance

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT) — Americans are increasingly critical of President Carter's handling of foreign policy, but most of them oppose the use of U.S. troops to settle international disputes, according to the latest sampling of The New York Times-CBS News poll.

The president's latest rating is the lowest it has been in the poll. Of those surveyed, 37 percent approved of his overall job performance; 30 percent backed his record on foreign policy.

On foreign policy, the respondents rated Mr. Carter far below his two immediate predecessors, Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon, and slightly below Lyndon Johnson.

Yet when asked specifically about the revolution in Iran, 68 percent said that they wanted the United States out of that country — the policy that the Carter administration followed.

Almost two-thirds of the respondents said that they opposed sending troops overseas for any reason short of an attack on the United States. Supporters of Mr. Carter stress that not a single U.S. soldier has died in combat during his administration.

Fifty-three percent of those polled said that the United States is less powerful than it was 10 years ago; 19 percent said that it is more powerful.

Brezhnev Says Arms Pact May Be Concluded Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

implication, according to U.S. sources.

Administration officials have said all along that the SALT negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily, but, during the last 10 days, U.S. officials have expressed anxiety that outside events, particularly the Chinese invasion of Vietnam, had disrupted the process.

Mr. Carter invited Mr. Dobrynin to the White House Tuesday afternoon to try to "stabilize" Soviet-U.S. relations by reassuring the ambassador that the United States did not approve of China's invasion and did not want events in other parts of the world to disrupt the Soviet-U.S. discussions, according to an informed source.

Mr. Dobrynin's new positions did not resolve all the outstanding issues in the SALT-2 talks, and the Special Coordinating Committee of the National Security Council will have to meet next week to decide how the United States should respond, sources said. Ordinarily, the United States might move more quickly, but with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Washington, a war in Indochina, tumult in Iran and more, "our circuits are overloaded," a senior official said.

Apparently, the main unresolved issue involves Soviet encoding of signals sent to Earth by Soviet missiles during test flights. In July of last year, and again in December, the Russians encoded such signals in an apparent effort to prevent the United States from learning details of test flights, according to U.S. sources.

The United States has insisted that the Soviet Union accept that such encoding is inconsistent with the treaty being negotiated. Thus far, the Russians have accepted a general statement that encoding can interfere with each nations's "national means of detection," the phrase used to describe Soviet and U.S. monitoring of each other's activities.

Mr. Dobrynin offered a new Soviet position Tuesday on the definition of "new types" of missiles. The SALT-2 pact would permit only one "new type" of land-based missile on each side. The disagreement is over the definition of a "new type," which the United States said should be any missile whose basic characteristics, such as weight, thrust and acceleration, are more than 5 percent greater or lower than an existing missile.

At a negotiating session in December in Geneva, the Russians unexpectedly proposed that the standard be 5 percent greater or 20 percent lower than existing missiles. This led some U.S. planners to suspect that the Russians might use the leeway to deploy a series of smaller missiles that would not be defined as "new types."

Mr. Dobrynin Tuesday proposed a standard of 5 percent greater to 10 percent lower. U.S. sources indicated a belief that this brought the two sides so close together that an agreement was within reach. Other technical differences also had nearly been resolved, sources said.

Jupiter 'Thunderheads' Are Puzzle to Scientists

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., March 2 (WP) — Less than 4 million miles from Jupiter, a U.S. spacecraft named Voyager sees dozens of cyclones and hurricanes in the giant planet's upper atmosphere that dwarf most of Earth's tropical storms.

The smallest atmospheric storm that Voyager has photographed in the last week is 85 miles across, Bradford Smith of the University of Arizona said at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here.

Most of these storms — and Mr. Smith said that there are dozens scattered across the face of Jupiter — measure about 600 miles across. The largest is the planet's Great Red Spot, which is a permanent hurricane the size of Earth.

"Before this mission we thought these bright and dark-colored halos were all giant thunderheads," said Mr. Smith, who is the lead Voyager photographic scientist. "Now we're bewildered, because what we see in many cases could not be thunderheads. We don't know what they are."

When a thunderhead forms on Earth, it is fed by heat sucked from the surface by upwelling air currents. The air currents carry the energy to the thunderhead and keep it intact, even though it is nothing more than a bag of hot air.

At least twice, the storms on Jupiter have split in two, with the sections moving in opposite directions and each section trailing atmospheric debris for thousands of miles. Each time, one of the sections re-formed a few days later to look exactly as it did before it split.

"It's as if each of these things has a life of its own," Mr. Smith said. "You can stretch them, deform them and even break them apart, and they still have an inner cohesion that keeps them together."

Nowhere on the planet are the atmospheric currents as complicated as they are around the Great Red Spot, which is more brownish-yellow than the brick-red it was in 1973 and 1974, when Pioneer 10 and 11 photographed it.

Voyager's photographs have shown changes in shape as well as color, but the spot appears to be almost stationary as the clouds to the north and south speed past it; it even drifts westward a little as almost everything else moves eastward.

Streamers of frozen ammonia clouds swirl counterclockwise around the red spot at more than 125 mph, creating what still is apparently the largest and most permanent hurricane in the solar system.

surrounded by white halos. At times, the halos disappear, and at other times they engulf the dark circles and appear as white globes of frozen ammonia.

Most of the halo shapes move from west to east at speeds ranging from 125 to 250 mph, caught up in the many jet streams — rapidly moving atmospheric currents — that move the clouds around the planet. The face of the planet is divided by stripes into 12 regions — six dark belts and six light ones.

"We still don't see any more than 12 zones and belts," Mr. Smith said, "but we do see quite a few more atmospheric currents carrying clouds and gas of different composition at different speeds around the planet. These currents are far more complex than we thought they'd be."

UN Mission to Japan

TOKYO, March 2 (UPI) — A United Nations mission will visit Japan next week to discuss with Japanese officials the question of independence of Namibia, the Foreign Ministry announced today.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, March 3-4, 1979

A Barrel of Prevention

President Carter's request for standby authority to impose oil conservation measures is welcome. But his continuing reluctance to risk public outrage by using such authority is not. The oil shortage created by political upheavals in Iran may not yet have caused the crisis created by the Arab embargo of 1973. But the government's failure to respond decisively by forcing down U.S. oil consumption dims the hope for price moderation by the OPEC cartel. It also weakens the fragile alliance of oil-consuming nations and prolongs U.S. dependence on fragile nations, with incalculable harm to foreign policy in general.

Mr. Carter is asking Congress for the right to close gas stations on weekends, to force down thermostats by allocating heaing oil and to dim commercial outdoor lighting. He also wants standby authority to ration gasoline beyond a basic monthly entitlement. That authority could, if used, force drivers to pay two or three times the current price for excessive gas purchases.

These are sound proposals. The first three measures alone could save about 800,000 barrels of oil a day, about 4 percent of the nation's comsumption — or more than the shortages projected for this spring because of Iran. They would cause minimal hardship. But Mr. Carter apparently will wait for greater disruption of the market, hoping that restored exports from Iran will spare the United States even this modest effort. Why not act now? Political fear seems to be the only explanation. It is not good enough.

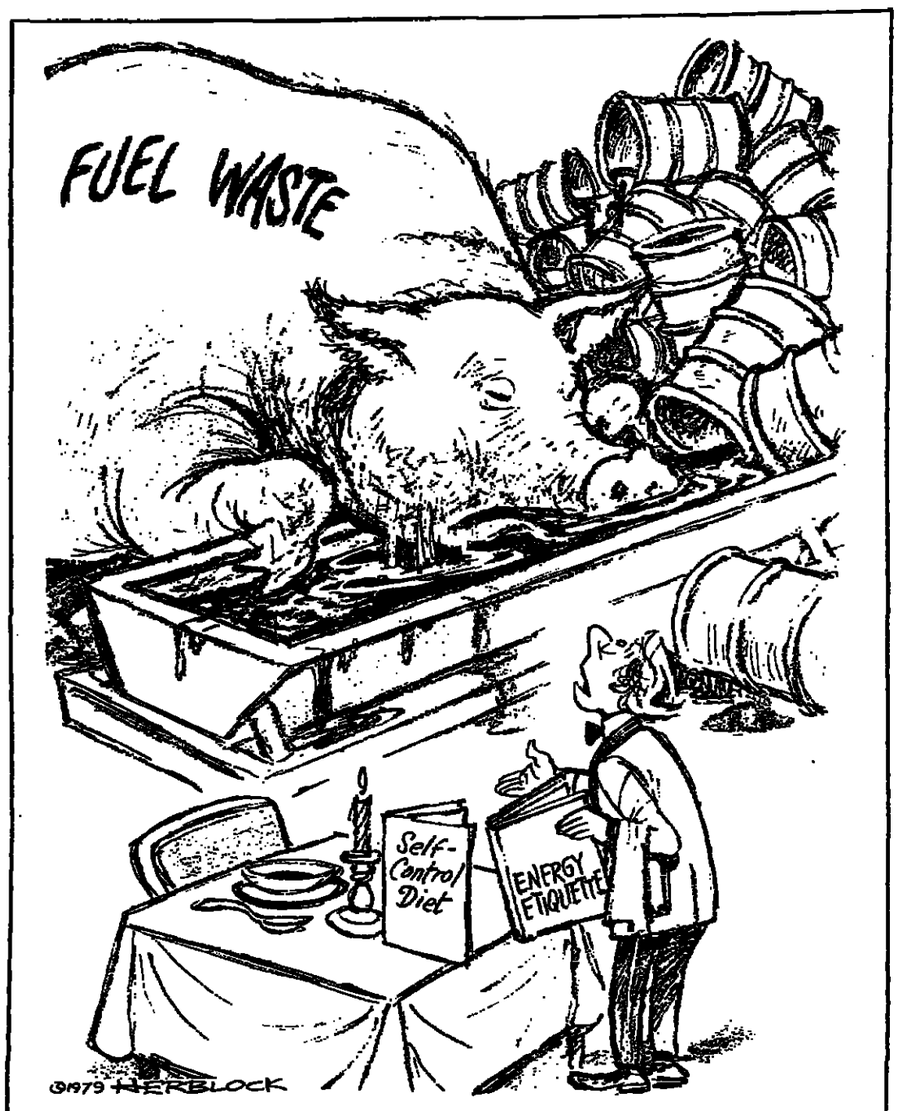
The importing countries are currently consuming more oil — two million barrels more each day — than is being pumped. As a result, all the available oil that is not already contracted for is selling for $5 to $10 a barrel more than the $13 price posted by OPEC.

At first glance, this might not seem important because relatively little oil is traded in the "spot" market. But some members of the export cartel have seized on the high spot price as an excuse to raise prices on all oil. The larest exporters, Saudi Arabia, has so far held to the original price increase of 14.5 percent. But if the consuming nations now do nothing, they, and other exporters, may be emboldened to raise their basic prices, too, perhaps when OPEC meets on March 26. A significant conservation initiative in the United States could defend the West against such action. It would also buttress the vital collaboration of the importing nations.

The United States has agreed to share the hardship of any severe oil shortfall with the other Western industrial nations. It should also have strong interest in sharing the burden of more modest shortages to prevent resentment and costly competition for supplies. Some tensions are already visible. Without leadership from the world's largest consumer of imported oil, each nation will go its own way in a crisis. Moreover, there is a psychic price for U.S. indulgence. European drivers already pay at least $2 a gallon for gasoline and they are bound to resent U.S. passivity in ways that will damage more than Western economies.

Being prepared for foreseeable difficulties is one obligation of a president. But capitalizing on a public mood to do what he knows should be done is an even grater obligation. At a recent hearing on conservation measures, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., wondered whether Mr. Carter was not behind the public in his recognition of the risks of inaction. We are beginning to wonder, too.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'You Sure You Wouldn't Care to Sit Down Over Here?'

'Think Tank' for Congress

Is there a place in the U.S. Congress for a scholarly, apolitical enclave dedicated to tying to foresee the rough and the smooth of new scientific and technological developments?

The question arises because, since 1973, Congress has been equipped with such a "think tank" style operation — the little-heard-of, though potentially valuable, Office of Technology Assessment (OTA). In its relatively short existence, however, OTA has been afflicted by internal squabbles, charges of political misuse of its ample staff resources and a good deal of confused contention concerning what this peculiar organization is supposed to do for its master, the Congress.

In the past few days, OTA's status was further muddled when the man who was supposed to salvage it from a poor start, Director Russell Peterson, suddenly announced — 13 months into a six-year appointment — that he has succumbed to an irresistible offer to become president of the National Audubon Society.

It may be, of course, that the yen in Congress for politically unflavored data collection and fortune telling is well satisfied by its own committee staff resources and the backup services within the Library of Congress. There is, in fact, no precise demaracation between OTA and the many other study-producing entities on Capitol Hill.

Nevertheless, what made OTA so appealing is that, in a period of general unease about the risks and benfits of applied knowledge, here was an organization responsible for providing disinterested expertise to the Congress. It did this by harmonizing the talents of its own 100 or so staff specialists with experts in academe, industry and government. The quality and utility of the results, embodied in scores of reports numbering thousands of pages, are difficult to assess. But, not too many months ago, a subcommittee of the House Science and Technology Committee took a long and close look at OTA and concluded that the agency is useful and merits congressional support.

Mr. Peterson's departure coincides with — and certainly wasn't impeded by — another eruption of squabbling among OTA's board of congressional overseers. The issues: long studies versus short studies, in-house studies versus contracted-for studies, and similar items of such triviality that the maturity of some of the disputants might be worthy of study.

We don't doubt that Congress can get along without an Office of Techology Assessment. But we think thatin dealing with innumerable technological complexities — the list ranges from radiation safety to off-shore drilling — it quite likely could get along better with a well-functioning technology-assessment service.

It is therefore to be hoped that a new director will be swifly appointed and that OTA will emerge from a troubled infancy to fulfill its potential in the legislative process.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The End of Amin?

Is Idi Amin, the butcher who has ruled Uganda for eight years, on the way out? Long ago, his murders of some hundreds of thousands of Ugandans and his destruction of the fabric of the society had ensured that, when a serious armed challenge to him finally was mounted, he would have only a diminishing circle of mercenaries on whom to rely. That challenge is being mounted now, mainly by the army of neighboring Tanzania, which is in effect counterattacking for President Amin's invasion of Tanzania last fall. Several factions of Ugandan exiles are also said to be in the field. Amin's own troops seem to be both falling bck and fading away. Even his erstwhile patrons and arms suppliers in Libya and the Soviet Union are keeping a distance. He has signaled his distress by soliciting African mediation, but no response has been forthcoming.

Tanzania's president, Julius Nyerere, deserves most of the credit for the events developing now. Africa's old-boy net kept the Organization of African Unity from condemning Uganda's attack on Tanzania last year. In many places in Africa, moreover, distaste for Amin's barbarism is muted by admiration of his defiance of the West, especially Britain, the former colonial power. Undeterred by Africa's cop-out, Mr. Nyerere accepted a responsibility to act alone. Hence his army's current drive into Uganda and his support of Ugandan exiles.

Mr. Nyereere insists that his purpose is to safeguard Tanzania's territory and honor and that any change of regime in Kampala is the business of Ugandans themselves. In this manner, he pays homage to the African doctrine of nonintervention. All the same, his policy is making a Ugandan change of regime possible. Political condemnation and economic reprisal by non-Africans had weakened Amin but failed to drive him to the wall.

The rejoicing, if the Amin regime should fall, will have to yield quickly to the tasks of reconstruction. The country's human capital has been depleted by death, dispersion and neglect, its economic and social plant is a shambles, its new politics could well reflect some of the same unhappy tensions that marked the pre-Amin period. Yet the country's release from the grip of Africa's bloodiest tyrant would be bound to liberate the energies and talents of its people, and they can expect the help of Uganda's friends.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 3, 1904

PARIS — The Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court yesterday commenced its deliberations on the application for a reopening of the Dreyfus case. There was no increase in guard at the Palais de Justice, no crowds, no excitement, absolutely nothing to remind visitors of the stormy scenes which attended the hearing of the Zola case. The case was summarized, including the discovery several years ago that the "schedule" used in the trial and degradation of Dreyfus was Commandant Esterhazy's forgery. The attorney-general expressed his support for Dreyfus.

Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1929

WASHINGTON — Sen. Charles W. Waterman of Colorado, has recently published an article exhorting the United States to check its oil production. He blames avaricious landholders, eager to drain oil from their own property before it can be taken from neighboring wells, for overproduction. State or federal regulation is recommended by him to prevent exhaustion of oil resources. Cheapness of oil, he holds, causes petroleum to be used for purposes for which coal would serve. The United States produces 73 percent of the world's petroleum, or 1 billion barrels annually.

Soviet-Chinese Fighting

By Harrison E. Salisbury

NEW YORK — On the evening of July 11, 1959, I arrived at Government House at Ulan Bator and shook hands with Premier Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal of the Mongolian People's Republic at a reception celebrating the national holiday of Nadam.

As I entered the ballroom, my eye was struck by a curious circumstance. The Soviet guests stood at one side of the room, the Chinese on the other. The Mongols were moving between the two groups trying to create the impression of holiday spirit. But as I took my place on the Soviet side (at that time, as I had discovered, no Chinese would speak to an American) I knew that something significant was happening. *The Russians and the Chinese were not speaking to each other.*

I had already seen evidence of Sino-Soviet hostility in Mongolia and a broad-shouldered Soviet general confirmed it. He put his arm around my shoulder, raised a glass of Mongolian *irak* and said: "To Russian-U.S. friendship." Then he added: "Tell me, don't you feel more comfortable on *our* side of the room?"

Dangerous

When I left Mongolia, I wrote that I had found the emerging outlines of what could be the most dangerous conflict of the century, that between the two great Communist giants.

The warning was ridiculed by a State Department dedicated to John Foster Dulles's theory of "monolithic" world Communism.

Ten years passed and in mid-1969, I again visited Mongolia. By this time, the Russian-Chinese conflict was well known. Traveling south toward the Gobi Desert by jeep, I saw Soviet tactical forces pouring toward the Mongol frontiers, installing advanced electronic facilities (connected with nuclear-missile emplacements), Soviet officers strolling the streets of Ulan Bator. Soviet military traffic streaming into the Mongol airports.

That spring there had been fierce Sino-Soviet border clashes and so serious did the situation become that in August, 1969, Moscow circulated through Communist parties and governments a warning that the friction might lead to war. War did not come because of last-minute diplomacy between Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin at the intiative of Communist leaders who gathered in Hanoi after the death of Ho Chi Minh on Sept 3.

But the threat of war and danger of war between the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic did not evaporate. It became, in effect, institutionalized with the emplacement of nuclear weapons (long since in hardened sites), the deployment of one-third of the Soviet Union's armed strength to the Chinese frontier, the development in China of underground shelters against possible Soviet nuclear attack.

Never has the threat of Sino-Soviet war been more critical than today. In "punishing" their hereditary enemies, the Vietnamese (Vietnam's greatest legendary figures are the sisters, Trung-Trac and Trung-Nhi and the 13th-century commander Than Hung Duo, heroes of war against China), because the Vietnamese turned on *their* hereditary enemy, Cambodia, China has taken a calculated risk that its newly cemented friendship with the United States will deter the Soviet Union from "punishing" that Asian entity that the Soviet Union sees as its "hereditary" enemy.

China's gamble may succeed this time. But this cannot be certain. There exists in the Soviet general staff, and has existed for at least 10 if not 20 years, a body of opinion that holds that war with China is inevitable and that, being inevitable, the sooner it is fought and won the better. These generals do not see time on the Soviet side; particularly if Teng Hsiao-ping's technological and military goals can be achieved as a result of closer and closer Sino-U.S. collaboration.

Intimate Connection

It is inevitable that Moscow finds an intimate connection between Mr. Teng's visit to the United States and the almost immediate attack on Vietnam. Particularly if, as is good reason to believe, Washington deliberately shunted aside a tentative mid-January meeting between President Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev to sign SALT-2 in favor of bringing Teng Hsiao-ping into Washington first. In symbolic terms alone, this was sending Moscow a not very pleasant message.

Ten years ago, the National Security Council under Richard M. Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger examined the potentials of a Sino-Soviet conflict and found them entirely too dangerous to play to any U.S. national advantage. Those dangers have not been reduced. But if the United States is to make a genuine — as distinguished from a cosmetic — effort to ease a crisis that could prove as inflammatory as Sarajevo, it will require true diplomacy and not accented or soft-spoken assurances of "even-handedness."

Harrison E. Salisbury, retired associate editor of The New York Times, was The Times' correspondent in Moscow for many years. He is author, most recently, of "Black Night, White Snow," a revisionist examination of the Russian Revolutions of 1905 and 1917. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

—Letters—

Mideast Argument

The dogmatic assertions of A.A.S. bin Da'ar (Letters, Feb. 9) regarding the status in international law of Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza District is an example of that arrogant fanaticism which has led to so much bloodshed in the Middle East and which still threatens to plunge the region into yet another war.

The writer asserts that his anti-Israel opinions have the full backing of international law. This claim to a monopoly of legal virtue deliberately ignores the possibility that there is another view on this matter.

Israel has, in fact, put forward a case that it is the sovereign power in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza District. This rests largely on the international law doctrine of successor states. Israel's case is well documented and argued.

Hatred of Israel, no matter how vehement, does not constitute a refutation of Israel's claims. What is needed is a reasoned consideration of all claims put forward regarding the status in international law of these areas. But this requires a willingness on the part of the Arab dictatorships and their supporters to give up their arrogant fanaticism. For the sake of peace, let us hope this is possible.

SAM WOLF.

Paris.

On Your Toes

In her article (IHT, Feb. 10) on the filming of "Nijinsky," Mary Blume writes that [Herbert] "Ross showed for the first time in 'Turning Point' that ballet can work on film. . ."

I would dispute this, for the English film, "The Red Shoes," made in 1948, was more than an international box-office success, it made ballet entertaining to millions for the first time, won two Oscars in the United States, and will live forever as a cinema classic.

N.C. CUMMINS.

London.

U.S. Foreign Policy Judged in Disarray

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — There are two reasons why the words of Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R-Md., on the subject of U.S. foreign policy deserve to be taken very seriously.

One is that Mathias is a man of balanced, restrained judgment, with wide experience in the world. In his 18 years in Congress, he has been a source of responsible cooperation and criticism in dealing with the foreign policies of five Presidents.

The second is that, because of his personal qualities, Mathias is perhaps the single Repbulican senator most trusted by those Carter administration officials who are, by virtue of their responsibilities, not free to give public voice to their own apprehensions about what is happening in the world — or inside their own government.

Alarmed

Thus, when Mathias says — as he did in an under-reported speech the other night — that he is "more alarmed about the U.S. position in the world today than at anytime since the Vietnam war," prudent people will listen. When he says that President Carter is pursuing a policy that is "not only bad but dangerous," and when he adds that he found Soviet leaders, on his recent trip to Moscow, "totally confused by the cacophony reaching them from Washington," serious people will not dismiss his warning that the "situation leaves the door open to Soviet miscalculations and invites adventurism."

Mathias is not alone in his expression of concern, of course. Similar sentiments have been voiced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., another man with a long history of responsible bipartisanship, and by many serious Democrats and independents.

Regrettably, the response from the president and his closest associates (including those who would share their private concerns with a man like Mathias) has been to treat the criticism publicly as if it were frivolous.

Those who have called for clarity in the formulation and strength in the execution of foregn policy have been accused of seeking "macho" policies. "We will not get involved in conflict between Asian Communist states," Carter said in Atlanta. "No more Mayaguezes," say his associates, referring to the costly and ill-considered military retaliation by President Ford for the seizure of that U.S. freighter.

But Mathias and those who share his fears — inside and outside the administration — are not looking for mindless muscle-flexing by Carter, or promoting U.S. interventions, either in the internal affairs of countries like Iran or in border wars in Indochina.

What they — or should I say we? — are desperately hoping for is some sign that Carter knows how to marshall the power and influence of the United States and its allies to protect our vital interests in the world. Instead of being reassured with the slogan, "No more Mayaguezes," we would like to hear someone in authority promise "No more Guadeloupes."

It is forogtten that less than two months ago, Carter met with the leaders of France, West Germany and Great Britain at that Caribbean island for a review of the world. He came away talking about the "almost unprecedented harmony that exists among us," and of observing "with gratification" the shifts in a world where, he said, "former enemies have become friends, potential enemies have sought to avoid violence. . . and existing friendships have been strengthened."

As he spoke, the Shah of Iran was about to be shoved from his throne, and forces were at work which would lead to the frustration of U.S. policy and the humiliation of U.S. leadership everywhere from Mexico City to Afghanistan.

Those who would like to believe that Carter was more hard-headed in private than in public come up against the uncomfortable facts of the subsequent reaction of his partners in Guadeloupe. French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing held a press conference on Feb. 15 in order, The Washington Post reported, "to disassociate himself from U.S. foreign policy positions on a host of major world issues." A few days later, another Post reporter in Bonn, assessed the actions of West Germany's Helmut Schmidt as a design to "cultivate closer ties to Moscow."

Since Guadeloupe, Teng Hsiao-ping has used the entree Carter provided him in Washington to deliver rhetorical ammunition to the opponents of Carter's prized strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union. The Chinese vice premier has shown his appreciation for "normalization" by blithely ignoring Carter's request that he keep his troops out of Vietnam.

A Target

Since Guadeloupe, the president has taken himself to Mexico City where he became the target for another president's lecture on the failings of the United States. Since then, too, Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd — the reputed strong man in the country that is the reputed anchor of U.S. policy in the region since Iran became a shambles — brusquely postponed a scheduled March visit to Washington and even more bluntly contradicted the administration's claim that it was because of his ill health.

These are real symptoms of what Mathias called the obvious fact that "our foreign policy is in disarray." To dismiss all this by talking about "no more Mayaguezes" is as dangerous as it is dishonest.

No Nuclear Credibility

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — A lot of Americans either have lost or are beginning to lose confidence in government and industry assurances that nuclear energy production is safe. A few items, published over one recent weekend, suggest the reason why — even though only one of them had anything to do with nuclear energy as such:

- The New England Journal of Medicine printed a study that showed leukemia to have occurred at more than two times the normal rate among persons who were under 15 and living in Utah in the path of fallout from about 100 atmospheric nuclear tests conducted in Nevada in the 1950s.
- Former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall filed 212 claims against the government, seeking damages for illnesses allegedly caused by such tests, bringing to 447 the the total number of similar claims filed by Mr. Udall and others since last September.
- Roland Belhumeur, a former worker in the Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard, said he had a list of 40 co-workers who had died since they were part of a unit of about 75 welders and laborers working on the Navy's early nuclear reactor program. Belhumeur began compiling his list after a Boston hematologist said in 1977 that nuclear workers at the navy yard were contracting leukemia at a rate six times higher than that of non-nuclear workers.
- A Freedom of Information suit disclosed that after 200 tons of uranium disappeared in 1968 (apparently diverted from Italy to Israel), neither the European Atomic Energy Community nor the International Atomic Energy Agency did anything to improve their security arrangements, nor did the United States do anything but urge them to make changes.

Failure

What links these stories is the failure — at least the calling into question — of assurances from government and industry. We were assured by the government in the 1950s that atmospheric nuclear testing was held within safe fallout limits. The Navy is still insisting that its records indicate that no workers at the Portsmouth Navy Yard received more radiation than was safe. We are told constantly that all nuclear energy production procedures, including security against theft and terrorism, are adequate.

But time and again, instances come to light that cast doubt on these assurances. The most egregious recent example was the disclosure on Jan. 19 that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission would no longer "regard as reliable" its own nuclear-safety study — the so-called "Rasmussen Report" — which had assured us that the chance of a serious nuclear accident was about once in a million years.

The NRC did not say it now believed nuclear reactors were more or less dangerous than that, but that it now considered the bounds of error greater than the study had indicated. It added that anyone reading the official "summary" of the Rasmussen Report might be "left with a misplaced confidence in the validity of the risk estimates and a more favorable impression of reactor risks in comparison with other risks that were warranted by the study." Indeed.

Careless

In fact, the official rejection of the Rasmussen Report is one more piece of evidence that — aside from the basic questions of nuclear safety — both government and industry have been too careless in their safety studies, too committed as advocates of nuclear energy, occasionally deceptive or misleading in that advocacy, and consistently over-optimistic both in their safety estimates and their judgment of the extent to which the public would accept questionable assurances. As one nuclear official put it privately, the nuclear energy industry was allowed to regard the Rasmussen Report as its "security blanket."

Now the industry is paying the price in reduced public support and confidence and a nuclear energy construction program slowed almost to a standstill. Nothing is more needed, for example, than a credible demonstration of acceptable technology for the safe long term disposal of nuclear waste, but all we are given is more assurances that the technology and sites will be available by the time the waste problem becomes acute. That just isn't good enough, particularly in light of waste disposal problems already encountered at West Valley, N.Y., Maxey Flats, Ky., and elsewhere — despite, of course, assurances that these facilities were safe.

Ironic Fact

Molly Ivins of The New York Times recently reported on a nuclear safety test at Mud Lake, Idaho. The scientist conducting it was asked why the test was being done 20 years after the government started licensing nuclear reactors. "That's a good question," he replied. "I can't answer it. You have to ask my predecessors."

In fact, the test showed the process in question to be safe. But the ironic fact only makes it a better question still.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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Obituaries

Mustafa Barzani, Led Fight For Kurdish Autonomy

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT) — Gen. Mullah Mustafa Barzani, 76, the Kurdish leader who unsuccessfully fought guerrilla wars in Iraq to gain autonomy for his fiercely nationalistic people, died yesterday of a heart attack at Georgetown University Hospital here.

Gen. Barzani, who had been living in exile in northern Virginia since 1976, had been suffering from lung cancer.

The tough and energetic son of a Kurdish rebel who was hanged by the Turks before World War I, emerged during World War II as the leader of the movement for Kurdish self-rule. Gen. Barzani, who often was called by the religious title of Mullah Mustafa, was born into the Barzan tribe, a traditional source of Kurdish leaders.

The immediate goal of his war against Iraq, which lasted from 1960 to 1975, was the creation of an independent Kurdistan for about 12 million persons. The once nomadic Kurds, who are Moslem but not Arab, now live in four nations — Turkey, Iran, Iraq and the Soviet Union.

During the 1960s, his guerrilla army, the Pesh Merga, which means "forward to death," fought the Iraqi government to a standstill, using captured Soviet arms supplied by the United States through Iran, then under the rule of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. The Iranians had once expelled Gen. Barzani, but came to see him as a weapon against Soviet-backed Iraq.

The Kurdish leader, a burly man who wore a turban, lived among the stone houses, tent camps, caves and mud huts in the narrow valleys and high peaks of northeastern Iraq. There he was guarded by chains of sentries and his sons, who also were his lieutenants.

Gen. Barzani, although a warrior by profession, was not indifferent to peace efforts. A cease-fire with Iraq in March, 1970, set a four-year deadline for autonomy proposals by the government and the rebels, but the Iraqi version of limited self-rule, offered just before the expiration date, fell short of Kurdish demands and the fighting resumed.

In 1975, the shah reached an agreement with Iraq to cut off supplies to the Kurds. The United States, at the direction of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, withdrew its support. Gen. Barzani's troops were quickly overrun by Soviet-supplied Iraqi tanks, and he sought asylum and medical treatment for cancer in the United States.

Oil was a major factor in the dispute. Iraq's oil revenues come mainly from its northeastern region, where the Kurds live. The Kurds, who say they constitute a quarter of Iraq's 10 million persons, demanded a proportional share of the national wealth.

Gen. Barzani, in appealing for arms from the West, suggested that oil concessions could be made available in return. The Kurds were reported to have received limited financial support from Israel through European intermediaries. Israel's interest in keeping the Iraqi Army occupied and also in helping Iran, which supplied much of its oil, were assumed to be behind this.

In 1931, his brother, the sheikh of Barzan, led a revolt against Iraq. It was suppressed with British help and 40 prominent Barzanis were restricted to a Kurdish town.

In 1943, Mustafa Barzani — who was then about 40 years old — escaped alone but then gathered a guerrilla force of about 1,000 men in the mountains, which specialized in harassing the Iraqis. Determined to solidify his alliances, he married the daughter of another rebel leader and took over her father's forces.

When the Iraqi government set out to subdue them, Gen. Barzani led a force that had grown to 6,000 in a long march across the mountains into Iran.

Only his father-in-law defected. The angry Barzani was said to have banished his wife and new son, who had also deserted, forever. Two younger sons — Idris, now 36, and Massoud, 33, were on his staff during the guerrilla war. Of his oldest son, Abaydullah, who became an official of the Iraqi government, Gen. Barzani said later: "He left us because he is useless. He won't dare to come back."

The Kurds that Gen. Barzani led into Iran were welcomed by the Iranian Kurdish nationalists. The Soviet Union, then occupying that part of Iran, set up a Kurdish republic and commissioned him a major general.

But after the Russians had departed in 1947, Iran began to stamp out the Kurdish movement within its own borders. With both Iran and Iraq seeking his capture, Gen. Barzani fled to the Soviet Union, where he remained until the overthrow of the Iraqi government in 1959.



Mustafa Barzani

Although once opposed by some Kurds as pro-Communist, Gen. Barzani said in 1974: "You know how the Jews in Russia feel now. That is how I felt — like a slave."

Actress Dolores Costello, 3d Wife of John Barrymore

LOS ANGELES, March 2 — Dolores Costello, 73, a stage and film star and the third wife of John Barrymore, died yesterday in Fallbrook, Calif., after a brief illness.

Family members said that Miss Costello had been in retirement for several years, living at her avocado ranch northeast of San Diego.

Miss Costello was born Sept. 17, 1905, in New York, where her father, Maurice Costello, was appearing on Broadway. She made her stage debut at age 19 as a dancer in George White's Scandals. A few years later, she followed her father to Hollywood, where he had become a silent-screen idol.

Miss Costello's film career had just begun to blossom with three co-starring roles when she met Mr. Barrymore.

In a biography, Mr. Barrymore was quoted as having told friends after meeting Miss Costello, "I have just seen the most beautiful woman in the world. I shall not rest or eat until I have seen her again. . . !"

Mr. Barrymore, considered the epitome of male attractiveness in that era, had a slightly different effect on Miss Costello. "He had a beautiful face," she said years later. "But a beautiful face is one thing. . . and not the most important, I think. It was the mentality that fascinated me most of all. He could write divinely, was an excellent poet. I treasure the memory of his few moments of contentment. . ."



Dolores Costello
. . .in 1935

She and Mr. Barrymore married in 1928 and moved into a Mediterranean-style hilltop mansion in Beverly Hills. In 1935, Miss Costello and the couple's two children, John Jr. and Dolores, moved out of the mansion. She divorced Mr. Barrymore in 1936.

After her second marriage — to John Vrywink, a Beverly Hills physician — also ended in divorce, she sued to retrieve the name Barrymore, which she used the rest of her life.

Miss Costello starred in "Glorious Betsy" in 1928 and in Orson Welles' "The Magnificent Ambersons" in 1942, but most of her energy was spent in the rearing of her children.

"All in all," she said later, "the years were kind enough. I've been happy. . . just growing avocados. . ." In 1951, however, an appearance with her son in San Francisco led to a brief return to acting. She didn't like the word "retirement."

© Los Angeles Times

Dewey Bartlett

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 2 (AP) — Former U.S. Sen. Dewey Bartlett, 59, a maverick Oklahoma politician, died in his sleep last night after a two-year battle with lung cancer.

Mr. Bartlett retired in January after one term in the Senate. He underwent surgery for lung cancer last year.

Mr. Bartlett, a Tulsa oilman, was elected to the state Senate in 1962. Four years later, he won the governorship by a landslide; he was only the second Republican to hold that office in Oklahoma.

Because of a change in the state Constitution, Mr. Bartlett was the first Oklahoma governor to be able to seek re-election. However, he was defeated in 1970 by the Democratic nominee, David Hall.

Thomas Henry Swain

CHESTERFIELD, England, March 2 (AP) — Thomas Henry Swain, 67, a Labor member of Parliament for northeast Derbyshire and one of the most colorful characters in British political life, was killed today in an automobile accident.

Mr. Swain, a former boxer, started work as a coal miner at 14 and later specialized in mining explosives. He was elected to Parliament in 1959 and was an official of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Abductors Free 2 Men in Italy

ROME, March 2 (UPI) — Kidnappers released two persons today, bringing to four the number who were freed by abductors this week.

Police in Milan said that industrialist Alberto Pini, 54, kidnapped Feb. 7, was left in a sedan near the city airport after his family paid $650,000 ransom.

A Sardinian gang said by police to be holding at least six persons released Dino Toniutti in the countryside near Nuoro after family lawyers paid $300,000 ransom. He was abducted Jan. 31.

California Growers Resist Union Demands

Lettuce Strikers in U.S. Reap Bitterness

By Robert Lindsey

EL CENTRO, Calif. (NYT) — The winter lettuce harvest is almost over in the Imperial Valley of California, but the biggest crop that was harvested here this year was not lettuce but frustration, bitterness and violence.

The United Farm Workers of America, led by Cesar Chavez, struck eight of the valley's 28 major growers on Jan. 15, at the peak of the lettuce harvest, apparently hoping to use a divide-and-conquer tactic to win in a few weeks.

Mr. Chavez spent a decade building his union and fighting growers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to win legal recognition for it. In this strike, he attempted to take a second step and begin upgrading the wages of farm workers to the levels paid to members of older industrial unions. He sought increases ranging from 40 percent to more than 100 percent.

But, with only two weeks of the harvest season left and losses that the growers say have exceeded $20 million, the union has failed to break the united front of the growers and is being forced to turn to fields elsewhere in the state to salvage what some critics have said was a strike based on strategic misconceptions. "Our harvest is almost over," said Tom Hubbard, a grower. "There is no winner in this strike. There can only be losers now."

In previous strikes during the harvest, individual growers often left grower organizations and signed separate contracts agreeing to union demands, to avoid losing their crops. So far in this strike, no growers have done so.

Since Jan. 15, the union has expanded the strike to 11 growers, but harvesting for 17 others has continued, with union members working at old wage rates. About 4,300 union members have participated in the strike, which has halted shipments of almost one-third of the nation's winter lettuce production and has sent the cost of a head of lettuce to $1 or more in some cities.

The basic hourly wage is $3.70, but many workers earn more, because their income is based on piece-rate wages. The growers offered an increase of 11 percent in the basic hourly rate and 7 percent in other categories.

Imperial County is on the Mexican border, 214 miles southeast of Los Angeles and east of San Diego. For decades, farmers tapped the plentiful labor market below the border and paid wages that modern growers concede were exploitative. The farmers acknowledge that development of the region would have been impossible without the cheap labor. It was only after Mr. Chavez began to organize his union that wages increased substantially.

This strike has been angry, often violent. It has represented a transition for the union — from a social group seeking to organize the unorganized, to a union fighting for higher wages. The effects of the strike can be seen on the faces of the people in Imperial Valley. Jose Jesus Macias, 32, has spent more than half his life working the vegetable fields in the valley. Like most of his fellow strikers, he is a Mexican citizen who commutes legally across the border by automobile. "Long live the strike," he said in Spanish, when asked if he were discouraged by what appeared to be a lack of progress by the union.

The effects of the strike also can be seen in the worried expressions of some of the growers and their families. The wife of one of the growers, Alice Colace, described to members of the El Centro Rotary Club, most of whom come from the local business community, how she had helped cut lettuce recently, when, according to her, about 500 strikers stormed the field to scare away nonstrikers. "This strike is more than a labor dispute," she said. "It is a revolution."

Migrant Unit Chief Named

PARIS, March 2 (IHT) — James Carlin, an administrator of the U.S. Refugee Migrant Assistance programs overseas, took office yesterday in Geneva as director of the 33-nation Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

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INTERNATIONAL
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The Chicken Little Complex: How Slight a Risk Is Worth Avoiding?

NEW YORK (NYT) — Is the convenience of riding in automobiles worth a 1-in-5,000 chance of being killed in any given year? If so, does it follow that a risk of only 1 in 750,000 is worth taking in exchange for the benefits of a nuclear power plant?

Would the relatively small risk that Skylab, the orbiting satellite, will kill someone when it *falls to Earth in the months ahead justify the* immense cost of altering its path and controlling the point where it will come to Earth?

Such questions long have vexed citizens and legislators, but a new phase in the risk-taking controversy has been ignited in the scientific press of several nations. In the face of conventional wisdom that zero risk is best, two scientists have charged that the fear of risk has become an even greater danger than risk, particularly in the United States and Britain.

They assert that the refusal by society to take certain risks not only dooms the technological options of future generations, but may kill political democracy in the West.

The statement that has caused the most heated debate was a lecture delivered last November on the British Broadcasting Corp. by Lord Rothschild, a prominent British zoologist and former director of Britain's principal government "think tank," the Central Advisory Council for Science and Technology.

Urging that people retain a sense of proportion when comparing the possible risks and benefits of various choices, Lord Rothschild said: "The current exaggerated, if not maniacal, attitude of some people toward our environment *is very damaging to our future* well-being. Zero growth, the eco-nuts' panacea, will not bail out anybody."

He proposed that government policy-makers adopt scales of acceptable risks. Because people continue to risk death in cars, the acceptable level of death risk for any beneficial activity might be defined, he said, as roughly 1 chance in 7,500 per year — the chance of being killed in an auto accident in Britain (in the United States the chance is closer to 1 in 5,000). If the risk of being killed by doing something generally beneficial were greater than 1 in 7,500, the risk could be considered too great, but if the risk were less, the venture could be considered suitable.

An equally controversial view by a University of California political scientist, Aaron Wildavsky, was published last month by the journal American Scientist. Mr. Wildavsky's study, funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation, concluded that the fear of risk has become a kind of disease in the United States.

"How extraordinary!" he said. "The richest, longest-lived, best-protected, most-resourceful civilization, with the highest degree of insight into its own technology, is on its way to becoming the most frightened. Chicken Little is alive and well in America."

Both Lord Rothschild and Mr. Wildavsky were sharply critical of consumer advocates, notably of Ralph Nader.

Seductive

Mr. Nader, the Westinghouse Corp., and "many others," Lord Rothschild asserted, "are pressure groups" that "should neither be ignored or rejected, nor should they be unthinkingly accepted."

Lord Rothschild argued that the risks in the *production of nuclear power are less than* those of coal, oil, wind or solar energy plants, if the accidents caused by plant construction and operation are considered, and that the chance of dying of influenza is much greater than that of being killed by any power plant.

One of the many replies to Lord Rothschild came from Lawrence McGinty, whose signed editorial in the British journal New Scientist said that Lord Rothschild is a "one-dimensional man" whose "comparisons are seductive and dangerously simple.

"To begin with," the editorial said, "the risk of dying from influenza is not evenly distributed. The old and lower social classes are particularly susceptible. . . Influenza is a totally unjustified risk — the disease confers no benefit on man."

Part of the current discussion of risk centers on the problem of deciding when a risk is voluntary. A borderline case is Skylab, the abandoned, 85-ton U.S. orbiting laboratory, which is likely to crash to Earth in flaming pieces sometime between July and September.

Several months ago, the Carter administration abandoned hope of controlling the site of the crash because of the enormous expense of sending the needed booster rockets up to the *satellite in time to raise its decaying orbit. The* National Aeronautics and Space Administration asserted that there is a smaller chance of being hurt or killed by falling fragments of Skylab than there is of being hit by a meteorite.

While the chance of a 10-ton air lock from Skylab devastating a populous neighborhood is negligible, it is not zero. Fragments of other satellites have been found in or near population centers (Manitowoc, Wis., among others) before. The Skylab debris is expected to be strewed along a path 4,000 miles long and 100 miles wide — an area that easily could include a population center.

Because such risks can be prevented, critics of Lord Rothschild argue, governments are responsible for eliminating them.

A Trade-Off

But both Lord Rothschild and Mr. Wildavsky contended that when governments eliminate some risks for some people, there is always a trade-off as the result of which other people may suffer.

Both cited the almost universal ban of the *pesticide DDT as a case in point.* While DDT is toxic to animals and humans, it also offered the best hope of eliminating malaria in certain countries and of controlling insect plagues that destroy crops in countries where starvation is endemic.

As politicians seek to win popular support by seeming to eliminate risks, government in *general is actually losing the faith of the gov*erned, Mr. Wildavsky believes.

"Unable or unwilling to depend on governmental officials or acknowledged experts, beset by the 'carcinogen-of-the-month club,' people see their eternal verities turn into mere matters of opinion," he said.

There is a danger that future governments may assume so much control over risk management in genetic engineering, the search for alternate energy sources, health, war and every other technological challenge that "citizens may not choose what dangers they will face," Mr. Wildavsky said.

"Individual judgment and choice is replaced by governmental action that wards off evils automatically before they materialize," he said. "Yet if leaders act to avoid every imagined evil, where will their control end — or begin?"

Mr. Wildavsky added: "Democracy requires the assumption of certain risks. If you're not willing to assume them, you have to start worrying about who will assume them, and what will happen to society and the political system as a result."

Challenge to West

Kremlin Courts West Germany

By Michael Getler

BONN (WP) — "If you don't think of it in Cold War terms, but rather as a far more subtle challenge," says a U.S. diplomat with many years of experience in Europe, "then the struggle for Germany is just beginning."

West Germany, the most important military and economic ally of the United States in Europe, remains firmly tied to the West and the North Atlantic Alliance.

What the diplomat is talking about, however, is a new challenge to politicians and strategists in West Germany and the United States posed by a steadily emerging shift toward better relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany.

Although some of this is viewed as natural, the long-term implications are attracting the attention of policy-makers in Washington, at NATO headquarters in Brussels and, presumably, in Moscow and Peking.

The development has added implications because relations between West Germany and the United States have not been as cordial under the administration of President Carter as they were in the past.

In addition, a major debate is developing here over how the West should respond to the challenge of increased Soviet medium-range *missile forces targeted on Western Europe. For West Germany,* finding an answer that fulfills Bonn's commitment to NATO but does not unduly upset the Kremlin is a delicate task that is causing serious splits in the ruling Social Democratic Party.

For all the day-to-day comments, however, experienced observers here regard the Moscow-Bonn developments as something more fundamental.

"I don't see this so much as mistrust of Carter," a U.S. official said. "U.S.-German relations would be important even if Lincoln were president. The Soviets, of course, effectively control East Germany, a third of prewar Germany.

"So while West Germany's commitment to NATO is deep, its commitment to Germany, meaning all of it, is also deep," he added.

Furthermore, "the big change in attitudes" thus far, another official said, has been on the part of the Soviet Union.

Start of Shift

The shift began about 18 months ago, specialists here believe, and was both formalized and heightened by the visit to Bonn in May of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. During that visit, new long-term economic cooperation agreements were signed. Since then, longstanding proposals to build new autobahns between West Germany and East Germany were agreed on, with Kremlin approval. The flow of ethnic German refugees from Eastern Europe is continuing, also with Moscow's blessing.

Is the Soviet Union is trying to loosen or neutralize Bonn's crucial ties to the West, and will Bonn, eventually, respond?

At the moment, U.S. specialists here tend to see the Soviet moves as tactical probes to explore possibilities, rather than as any grand strategy.

Some diplomats believe that the Soviet Union is fascinated by the extent of German criticism of the United States in the last year and the growth in political clout of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. While the Soviet Union probably has no illusions about pulling Bonn from the West, it undoubtedly would like to probe the U.S.-German relationship further.

In the short term, Moscow's more pleasant tone toward Bonn could affect West Germany's approach to the next round of U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks dealing with questions of European security.

"If the Soviets' positive attitude toward Bonn lingers, if you had 10 years of no pressure and further agreements, maybe it could *make a difference" in fundamental West German attitudes "by* making the Russian threat seem different," a specialist said.

Yet the Soviet Union, he added, must offer something to Bonn. In this view, there is only so much relaxation of tensions with East Germany that could be offered by Russia without stirring up the East Germans — who are sensitive to changes and potentially a serious source of unrest for Moscow. In addition, relaxation in East Germany is apt to produce effects throughout Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe.

The Russians, according to a common joke here, live in the only major Communist country surrounded by hostile Communist states.

Indeed, another diplomat says, the main thrust of the Soviet warming toward West Germany may be defensive. "The Soviets probably feel weak in Eastern Europe these days and while the West Germans can't really do anything about that, they could prove to be a stabilizing factor by, perhaps, throwing their weight on the side of stabilization in a crisis or at least not magnifying the differences" between East and West, he said.

As for Bonn's reaction to Moscow, opinion is divided.

No 'Romantic Notions'

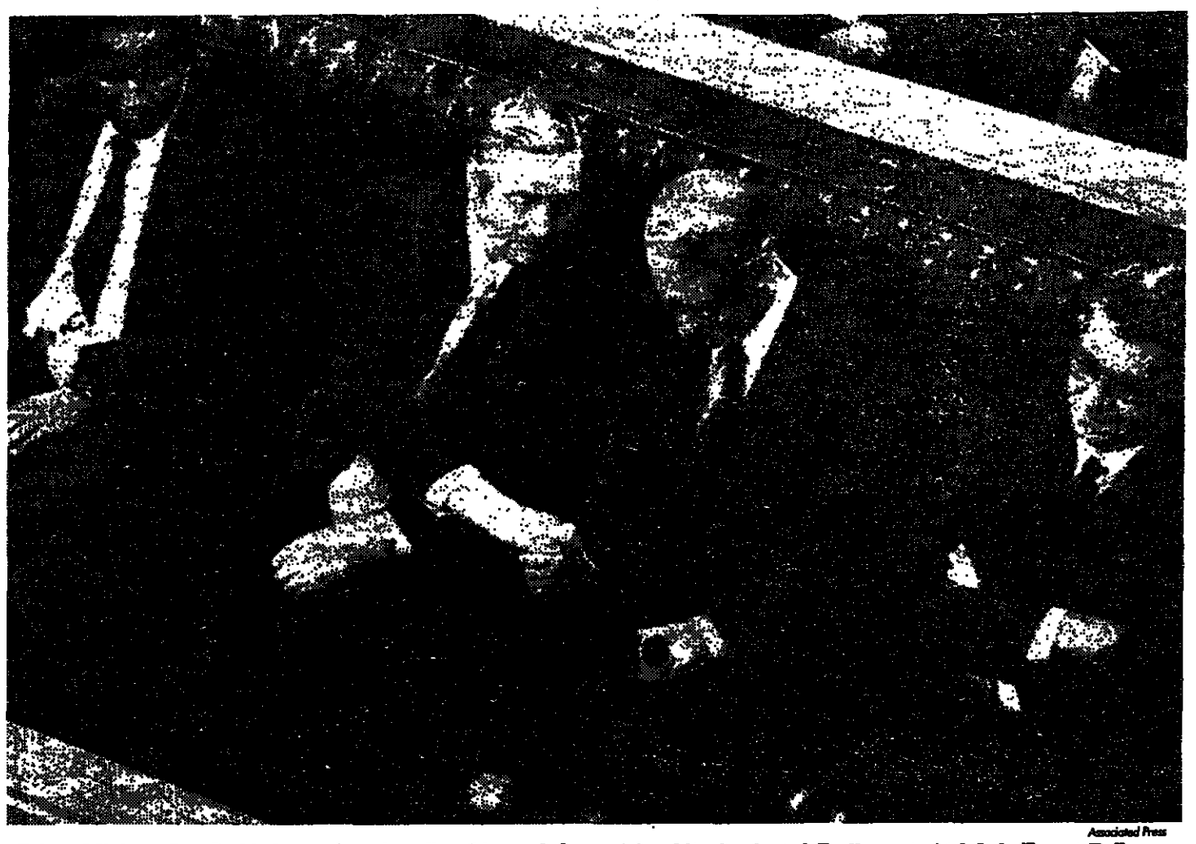
A senior U.S. official says that Bonn has been realistic about the Soviet advances, aware of the Soviet constraints and West Germany's safety in the West — and not entertaining "romantic notions."

Others, however, describe what they sense as an "attitude of overindulgence" toward Moscow. Mr. Schmidt has gone out of his way on numerous occasions to promote the accomplishments of the Brezhnev visit. Some critics suggest that he has given the Soviet Union more credit than it deserves.

At the top of the Bonn government, however, officials see the improved climate with Moscow as something that keeps detente alive and benefits the Western alliance.

West Germany is also Moscow's largest trading partner in the West, and the Kremlin may expect further economic consideration in exchange for improved relations.

Leading West German officials stress, however, that good relations with the United States and a firm commitment to NATO remain a cornerstone of Bonn's policy that cannot be changed, despite superficial and occasional flaps.



Associated Press

Prime Minister Ian Smith is comforted earlier this week by Deputy Prime Minister David Smith at final session of Rhodesia's white-dominated Parliament. At left is Ernest Bulle, co-minister of commerce; at right, Jack Mussett, Assembly leader.

Turnout Is Held Crucial to Success of Accord

Rhodesia Works to Get Out the Vote

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (NYT) — On television, in commercial breaks between segments of a 20-year-old soap opera, a deep African voice intones a refrain on which the future of this embattled nation could depend.

"We are all going to vote," he says as the screen flashes the images of Prime Minister Ian Smith and the three black leaders who make up the country's transitional government.

The commercial, which is intended to promote the largest possible turnout in the one-man, one-vote election scheduled for April 20, was first shown several *weeks ago. At the same time,* spokesmen for black nationalist guerrillas opposed to the "internal" constitutional accord vowed to do everything possible to keep black voters from the polls.

Mr. Smith has as much as conceded that the accord's survival hinges on a respectable turnout in the election. In recent weeks he has been saying that there is little hope for the pact — and, by implication, for whites — if Western governments continue to shun it.

In an interview recently, Mr. Smith said that a turnout of as few as 20 percent of the 2.8-million eligible black voters should be enough to make the case with public opinion in Britain and the United States. Privately, officials are hoping for a far more impressive turnout, perhaps as high as the 80 percent that voted in the recent "internal" election in South-West Africa.

However, the government is in a quandary. To counter the influence of about 12,000 guerrillas operating inside the country, most of them in the tribal areas where three-quarters of the 6.8-million blacks live, it will have to make a major show of military force in polling areas, opening itself to accusations that it intimidated reluctant tribesmen into voting.

All military leaves and deferments have been canceled for the election period, and plans are being made for staggered balloting that will make it possible for large military contingents to be *moved around to different voting* areas on successive days.

The constitution has been rejected as a sellout by the guerrilla leaders, who have declined invitations to participate in the elections. Their main objection to the internal pact has been the "safeguards" for whites, including 28 percent of the House of Assembly seats and cabinet posts, and prohibitions against confiscation of land and the rapid promotion of blacks in the white-dominated bureaucracy and armed forces. The 250,000 whites constitute 4 percent of the population.

The balloting will be the final part of a process that began last *March 3 when Mr. Smith and his* black partners signed the internal pact, later cleared by 90,000 eligible white voters. The pact was ratified Wednesday by the white-controlled Parliament in its final session.

An indication of the difficulties facing the government came when it announced that it had dropped plans to register black voters, who have never had an opportunity to participate in a general election. Officials conceded at the time that the war situation, combined with a lack of manpower, made a voters' list impractical. Instead, voters will be asked to produce the registration certificate issued to all adult blacks.

Also dropped were plans for voting on the basis of constituencies. To simplify procedures, the government has adopted a party-list system, combined with proportional representation in the Assembly for any group gaining at least 5 percent of the vote. As in elections elsewhere in Africa, black voters, perhaps 50 percent of whom are illiterate, will be able to choose between symbols — a tribal shield with crossed spears for Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council, a flaming torch for the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's Zimbabwe African National *Union, for example.*

Bishop Muzorewa still appears likely to emerge as the black leader with the most Assembly seats, and thus as the country's first black prime minister. Although the 53-year-old Methodist prelate has slipped badly in popular opinion since signing the internal accord, he still draws large crowds — 150,000 at a Salisbury rally last month — and has the best-financed of the internal parties.

Rev. Sithole's reputation for ruthlessness has been reinforced by a series of incidents that have revived memories of the bloodshed of the early 1960s when Rev. Sithole and Joshua Nkomo, the guerrilla leader, were struggling for control of the nationalist movement. Late last year, two Sithole aides were sentenced to death after five tribesmen were killed in the settlement of a dispute with Muzorewa supporters. The trial was not public but officials have disclosed that the killings were linked to one of Rev. Sithole's leading advisers, who subsequently left the country.

The Muzorewa and Sithole *parties have appealed for an end* to the feuding. But with each man controlling several thousand "auxiliaries," a government term for young blacks who have been equipped with Communist weapons and given tracts of tribal land to patrol, *the violence seems* likely to continue. For tribesmen, already under intense pressure from guerrillas, the prospects are unpleasant.

If Rev. Sithole succeeds in swinging a substantial vote in his favor, Mr. Smith could emerge as the leader of the largest single bloc in the Assembly. With only 72 blacks seats at issue, the Muzorewa and Sithole factions will be in a three-cornered contest with the third member of the transitional administration, Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

Bankers Fear Erasable Ink May Spell Fraud

NEWARK, N.J., March 2 (AP) — A ballpoint pen with erasable ink is causing a stir.

The ink does not become permanent until about two days after it touches paper, according to the manufacturer. Until then, *the ink can be erased as easily* as pencil lead. And that has bankers worried.

The $2 pen — called Eraser Mate — is scheduled for marketing this spring by the Paper Mate division of the Boston-based Gillette Co.

Bankers are worried that, if the pen is used to write and endorse checks, someone could remove the name of the person to whom the money is to go and write his name or change the amount of the check.

The concern is so great that a warning from the American Bankers Association will be printed on the back of the pen's package, recommending that the pen not be used to sign or endorse checks or other similar documents.

Pollster Sees Kennedy Winning Over Carter and Reagan in '80

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2 (AP) — Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts appears to be the favorite to win the Democratic presidential nomination in 1980, pollster Louis Harris said yesterday.

Mr. Harris also said that public confidence in President Carter is slipping rapidly. "Carter will be in deep trouble if unemployment reaches 8 percent and there is double-digit inflation," he said at Yale University. "Carter will have failed if an oil crisis develops *and there is no rationing plan."*

Ronald Reagan, the former California governor, is the favorite for the Republican nomination, Mr. Harris said. If Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Reagan were to be candidates in the presidential election, the senator would win by 20 percentage points, Mr. Harris predicted.

He said that Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California also could become a serious threat *to Mr. Carter's renomination, and that he* thinks that the chances of Mr. Carter seeking renomination are no better than even.

Public displeasure with Mr. Carter's handling of the crisis in Iran "has taken a great deal of the bloom off the achievements with China and removed a large part of the credit he got for bringing peace to the Middle East," Mr. Harris said.

Stagnation Reported

Prague Planning A Purge of Party

By David A. Andelman

PRAGUE (NYT) — If all goes well, in three months Vaclav Novak will become a full member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

It is an elite group — less than 10 percent of the population. And it is the source of power, prestige, and creature comforts in this and most other Commu*nist nations. When Mr. Novak* receives the red booklet with the single gold star, his future will be assured.

But soon tens of thousands of members will lose their coveted places. For the first time since the purges that followed the Soviet invasion in 1968, the party will conduct an exchange of cards. The 1.3-million members will turn in their cards, and their activities, loyalties and beliefs will be scrutinized. Many will not get their cards back.

Party Stagnating

It is unlikely that this year's purge will be as extensive as that of 1969, when the cards of almost 400,000 members were canceled and 70,000 were expelled from the party.

Czechoslovakia's party, like many in Eastern Europe, is stagnating. Its members appear more interested in retaining their power and influence than in pressing for the sort of change that first attracted tens of thousands of Czechoslovaks to Communism 30 years ago.

*The problem may be more dif*ficult here than in neighboring countries. The party is closely identified with the Soviet leadership that cut short the brief period of liberalization in the spring of 1968. Many Czechoslovaks refuse to acknowledge that they know a single card-carrying Communist, although they speak proudly of friends who "once were leaders of the party."

Why, then, would a young *man like Vaclav Novak — 20* years old, intelligent, urbane and well-read, with no relatives and few friends in the party — wish to join?

Teachers Impressed

Mr. Novak explained his motivation and what has been required of him during two difficult years of candidacy. His name and other biographical details have been slightly altered because *"you never know what* someone could make of this."

He made his decision almost two years ago, while still in high school. Two of his teachers, party members who apparently were impressed with him, agreed to become his "guarantors" — a major responsibility.

"It is no fun to guarantee a person for party membership," Mr. Novak said. "To be a guarantor, you must guarantee more than for your own child."

Three months later, he became a candidate member for a two-year probation period. "The candidate is watched quietly," he said — "how he behaves, not whether he drinks too much since that's allowed in a student, but his approach and way of behaving politically, what he tells people, his opinions. He should not go to church. He should not sign the charter, for instance." Charter 77 is the Czechoslovak human-rights document whose signers have been condemned, harassed and, in some cases, imprisoned by the government.

The party gave Mr. Novak a task, directing and advising high-school publications. He has since moved on to Charles University as a history major, but must still return regularly to the high school to fulfill his task.

There are other duties, such as attending the monthly meetings of the party cell at the university. Several months ago, he and several associates prepared a critique of the cell's bureaucracy. He was not chastised for impertinence, as this was considered "constructive criticism."

"Certainly not everything is OK in the party," he said. "It's not a matter of ideology, which is fine now and always has been, but the people. People protect themselves. People who entered the party with good intentions became lazy. My aim is not to stop fighting for the ideals with which I entered the party, but to make it healthier. More favors should not result from a person joining the party, but, rather, more obligations."

Still, the favors were the reason that his mother, a hotel clerk, wanted *him to join. As a party* member, even a candidate, college entrance is easy. The best research and teaching posts are reserved for party members, as are the best government and communications jobs. Party members often earn 50 percent more than their colleagues and live in better houses. At the upper echelons, they have access to special shops and regular trips abroad — all of which are barred to most Czechoslovaks.

Mr. Novak does not fit the stereotype of an East European Communist Party member. His closest friends include the children of several prominent signers of Charter 77. "They condemn my party membership," he conceded. "But they also accept me as a person."

It is as a person that he is a curiosity. He laughs at political cartoons that lampoon the party. He has read the first two volumes of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "The Gulag Archipelago," which is banned. "Being a party member," he said, "should not mean that you suppress the human being in yourself and let *only the party member prevail."*

Chicago Police Are Sued Over Strip-Searches

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP) — The American Civil Liberties Union filed a suit yesterday charging that the Chicago Police Department conducted at least 10,000 illegal strip-searches of women in the last five years.

The ACLU, in a class-action suit in U.S. District Court, seeks damages of $125,000 for each victim of an improper search on grounds that the victims suffered "degradation, humiliation and pain" and were deprived of their constitutional rights.

ACLU officials said that improper and unneeded strip-searches, in which women's genitals were examined for hidden weapons and drugs, were being conducted in violation of guidelines issued by Police Superintendent James O'Grady.

The guidelines were issued last month following disclosures that strip-searches were being conducted on women arrested for minor traffic offenses.

The suit contends that the searches were unnecessary because there was no reason to believe that any of the women were carrying weapons or contraband.

2 Trains Catch Fire In London Terminal

LONDON, March 2 (AP) — Two empty trains caught fire last night in London's Victoria *Station, filling it with* smoke and soot as travelers fled the terminal.

Officials said that the station was closed for two hours while firemen fought the blaze, which began in one train and spread to *one next to it.* The cause was not known.

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Exhibitions in Paris

Kandinsky Sample From Soviet Union

by Michael Gibson

PARIS, March 2 (IHT) — Two Russian exhibitions opened recently in Paris. "Before the Scythians," devoted to prehistoric artifacts found in Siberia and the Caucasus, at the Grand Palais (to April), and at Beaubourg, a display of paintings by Kandinsky from Soviet museums (to March 26).

The Kandinskys were painted between 1901 and 1920 and are not of equal interest as paintings, but they are all of sovereign interest to the extent that they show the development of an artist of great weight and power.

There are some early landscapes (1901) that hardly arouse interest, others, with strong fauvist colors (1908), that already show the promise of the Kandinsky to come, the odd symbolist reminiscences ("Crinolines," 1909, "St. George," 1917) and then the great overwhelming, fascinating works like "Composition VI" (1913).

Time and again one is tempted to see a parallel between the evolution of Kandinsky and that of his contemporary in a quite different art, the composer Arnold Schoenberg. Both were men of diverse talents (Kandinsky was an economist, Schonberg himself was a painter as well as a self-taught composer), and both seem to have gone through an evolution that has some formal and spiritual similarities.

Schoenberg's first period was post-Wagnerian, a luxuriant music, highly orchestrated, that coincides in time and spirit with works like Kandinsky's fauvist landscapes. One might argue, too, that a more fundamental resemblance lay in Kandinsky's rejection of subject and Schoenberg's rejection of tonality.

Subsequently, Schoenberg composed great expressionist monuments, such as his Pieces for Orchestra, that seem to find their counterpart in "Composition VI" and similar works. In time, he went on to the bare bones of the serial method of composition, while Kandinsky began to paint quasi-hieroglyphic forms that appear to be a practical outcome of his dogmatic writings on art.

Comparisons of this sort are not the result of some curious coincidence. Both artists lived in an age in which fundamental questions were being raised. Both were powerful minds and personalities, men of great culture who saw their world sagging and crumbling, exploding and changing and who desired to bring something new into being that could answer the needs of the new age without despising the heritage of the past.

Schoenberg always proclaimed himself a conservative by temperament. "Somebody *had* to be Schoenberg," he said, "so I volunteered."

Question or Perish

Both realized that a changing world vision called for a new perspective; that their art had to raise new questions or perish. Tonality in music and subject in art was then felt to be a screen that hid the essential. It is illuminating, in that respect, to stand before "Composition VI" — remembering that Kandinsky himself explained that he was concerned with a rendering of "the catastrophe we call the deluge" — and try to imagine what it would look like if the shape in the foreground were touched up to represent a fleeing human figure, and those in the middle ground to look like waves, ships going under, etc.

Clearly, the work would lose much of its intensity, because our own concentration would be dissipated into anecdotal considerations. As it is, "Composition VI" represents nothing of the sort. It is a work that is practically inexhaustible, because the mind cannot reduce the interacting forces of color and shape into a few simple notions like "ship," "wave," "human figure." Instead, we have a vigorous symphonic construction that holds the eye and mind for a long time.

Schoenberg, in 1911, sent Kandinsky a photgraph of himself with a dedication. The text was a quote from a poem by Stefan Georg that was used in the atonal fourth movement of the Second Quartet: "Ich loese mich in Toenen. . .," which can be understood equally well as "I lose myself in sounds" and ". . .in colors." An undeniable profession of affinity.

The pre-Scythian show at the Grand Palais ranges from the Danube to Lake Baikal and from 24,000 to 1000 B.C., from the Paleolithic to the Bronze Age. Consequently, it would be a mistake to consider it as an "art show," even though a great number of specimens (over 250) of prehistoric art and craft are presented. What we have rather is an attempt to present a human culture developing in an environment that appears to have been relatively harsh, and to present it by means of its art.

This choice is dictated in part by the fact that the soil did not favor the conservation of organic matter. What was preserved was made of bone and stone, was pottery or metal. The show is the result of a considerable amount of patient research and scientific labor, starting with French digs in the Caucasus during the last century (with pieces from the Saint-Germain-en-Laye museum) and an important Soviet effort in the latter half of the present one.

The Siberian geographic context hardly allows for the seduction of the exotic that we fall for as soon as a work comes to us from, say, an island of the Pacific. Siberia has never enjoyed a reputation for charm and idyllic surroundings. Whether or not this is founded in fact is another matter.

Still, it can turn out to be a positive asset when it comes to turning our imaginations to the world of prehistory. We may, thanks to that, be less tempted to prettify that age and can more easily consider what is set before us as coming from a stern world of practical imperatives. The show, then, while giving little occasion for reverie, is effective in conveying an austere image of the human societies that lived there in the the dawn of the world.



"Black Stain," a 1912 Kandinsky painting lent to the Centre Beaubourg show by Leningrad.

The Art Market

Prices Drop for Iranian Objects

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 2 (IHT) — If any doubts remained concerning the possible effect of current political events on the market for Iranian objets d'art they have now been dispelled. That market has simply collapsed.

A discreet but telling indiction of the loss of interest is reflected in the elimination of the word "Iranian" from the covers of sales catalogues on which it would have figured in bold type only a few months ago. On Feb. 14 in London, it was conspicuously missing on the cover of Christie's catalogue titled "Indian and Islamic Works of Art." Yet by far the largest contingent of pottery of the Islamic period (later than A.D. 650) in the sale was Iranian, numbering 41 lots. On Feb. 20, another sale at Christie's included some Iranian objets d'art, but the catalogue cover merely carried the word "Antiquities." The most blatant case of playing down Iranian art however was provided at Sotheby's auction of "Antiquities and Tribal Art, Islamic, Indian, Nepalese, Tibetan and, South-East Asian Art," held last Monday.

Under the heading of "Islamic Art" came a fairly large group of Iranian pottery ranging from the 9th to the 14th centuries, including some remarkable pieces. They were reportedly part of a collection sold after the death of their owner, clearly a genuine private collector. Such a provenance guarantees that the pieces have not been moving around on the market for a while and generally implies low reserves, both of which give the objects an added attraction. On Monday, however, these considerations did not seem to carry much weight.

Understandable Caution

The finest pieces fetched low prices. These only exceeded the auctioneer's presale estimates because the latter were very low, reflecting an understandable pessimism and caution on the part of Sotheby's experts. A very fine white bowl of the 12th century with broad fluting rising half way up sold for £444 — half the price it would have been worth last year.

Shortly after, an exquisite bowl of the 13th century decorated with a frieze of stylized motifs under a clear turquoise blue glaze, the rim daintily touched with a fillet of cobalt blue color, was surprisingly inexpensive at £488. Not only had its turquoise glaze retained its pristine freshness, but the piece was unbroken, which is very rare in excavated wares from Iran and normally propels such pieces into a much higher price bracket. Most interesting of all, perhaps, was a bowl decorated with four floral sprays painted in black under a beautiful turquoise glaze delicately subdued by surface decay. The sprays dated it in the late 14th century, a period for which material is scanty. The price of £355 paid for a bowl of this type is about half the minimum that could have been expected last spring.

As for pieces that were just good but of no particular rarity, they plumbed the depths. A good example is a lot that included a 10th-century bowl with a calligraphic frieze from the Eastern Iranian city of Neyshabur and a 10th- or 11th-century flat dish with incised decoration on an ivory-colored ground under a clear, transparent glaze. It was knocked down at £266 and would have made even less if one dealer, Spink's of London, hadn't been there to bid.

Absence of Dealers

Indeed, the most spectacular indication of a lack of interest in Iranian art was the absence of nearly all the dealers who used to attend such sales. Continental professionals formerly interested in Iranian pottery had not bothered to make the trip nor did two major London dealers bother to bid. Iranian dealers who have recently opened galleries in London were not buying either.

The latest sale of Iranian art conducted in Paris last night at Drouot Rive Gauche by Claude Boisgirard seems to bear out the pattern outlined by the London sales. The word "Iranian" had been carefully avoided on the cover. Presale estimates for bronzes from Luristan of the second and first milleniums B.C., in western Iran, were on the modest side, and prices were generally similar.

At times, however, it was not easy to determine whether the objects were actually selling or going back to their owners through various detours. For instance, a bronze finial shaped like a highly stylized winged bull, rare but with a nasty patina, estimated at 9,190 francs, was knocked down at only 7,516 francs to an invisible buyer who was identified by the auction expert as Nr. 1."

Two pairs of horse bits, the cheek pieces shaped as horse figures, respectively soared to 20,340 and 10,863 francs, both prices incredibly inflated. Neither object was particularly desirable — the second one had been cleaned to a brassy shine, stripping it of almost any commercial value. Yet both were knocked down to a dealer who is not otherwise known for any willingness to overpay. In contrast, the best lot, a bracelet with human faces in relief was not expensive at 4,176 francs — relatively much less than a similar piece sold in 1972 as part of the David David-Weill collection.

There is good reason to believe that the downward trend will continue. The factors that had sent Iranian art soaring until last spring were largely of a speculative order. Dealers bought and stocked to resell to the small number of Iranians with recently acquired wealth, varying degrees of familiarity with their own art, and very little idea of how to buy on the art market. This resulted in a strong inflation that was all the more unhealthy as it rested on a very narrow basis. Western collectors have always been scared by the difficulties in collecting Iranian art. Works of the Islamic period are difficult to date and localize for someone who does not read the alphabet and know both Persian and Arabic, used concurrently in inscriptions.

There have always been many fakes, and, trickier still, heavily "restored" or made up pieces which again are not easy to detect for someone whose eye has not been trained. The dropping out of the new Iranian buyers who feel unsure of their future and turn away from such "luxury" buys as art has left the market virtually deserted.

At the same time, an increasing amount of works of art is being poured onto it by Iranian dealers who can no longer hope for an outlet in Iran. There is potentially enormously more for sale than can be absorbed by the market. All of which suggests that the low prices registered in the last two weeks are not just due to a passing weakness in the lower end of the market.

Another consideration is likely to accelerate the downward trend on the upper end of the market. All, or nearly all, the excavated objects from Iran floating around the world have been dug up in the course of commercial excavations which amount to plundering and have been illegal for many years. They have wrecked forever major sites such as the locations of Gilan of the 8th and 7th century B.C., which yielded the splendid gold beakers and bronze vessels.

Around the Galleries in Paris, London and Rome

Paris

Leonardo Cremonini, Galerie Claude Bernard, 7-9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to March 25.

Cremonini's works in oil or tempera are lyrical in the way that Nokov was lyrical in "Lolita" — not with respect to subject matter, to be sure, but to mood. Cremonini is a virtuoso whose work lives both in terms of a formal composition on canvas and of an anguished, nostalgic, lyrical and yet coldly hard-edged recollection of childhood, a childhood revisited under the summer light of vacation and leisure.

A good deal of reflection goes into these works, in both senses of the word: The space of the canvas as a mosaic of people and things and their reflections, slits of perspectives into other rooms, even a painting within a painting contrasted with the colored world outside. Human figures, and especially children, have faces like sculptures.

Marino Marini, dogs look like a reincarnation of Marini's horses which is not to suggest derivation, but a stylistic device), whereas the object-world is sharp, slick and polished.

That is also a part of childhood's vision. Knobs and plugs, flashy automobiles and bathroom fixtures are rendered with the cold presence of a surgical instrument, reminding us how objects in general appear full of inhuman authority and hyptic prestige to a child's eye. In cold tones that are like an icy offering of Bonnard's pallette, Cremonini captures a memory of that portion of a child's view of the world that no child can express: the feeling of the power of the object-world and the elusiveness of the human presence in all this.

* * *

Hinz Stangl, Galerie Negru, 40 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to March 10.

There is a curious similarity in colors between Stangl and Cremonini, but the resemblance goes no further. Stangl's brushwork is less fatly respectful of the object's fatal skin. Instead, we have an expressionistic manner and an overcrowded world of fantasies that gather around the poles of sex and violence and various blends of the two. A frequent technique is to show the same figure in double or triple exposure. Some of the move-



Cezanne's "Still Life With Pitcher — After Chardin," a drawing executed 1887-91, on show in Rome.

ment thus expressed is gymnastic, some relfects an undefined violence — blood trickles, mouths gape in screams (like the starlet who has just seen Frankenstein approaching), people and objects go skittering through the sky.

Stangl's craft is eloquent and his fantasies should probably not be received in terms of their more obviously obsessional aspects.

* * *

Jean-Pierre Raynaud, Galerie Gillespie-de Laage, 24 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 4e, to March 15, and Centre Pompidou Paris 4e, to April 9.

Raynaud built himself a house some years ago whose windowless interior was covered, walls, floor and ceiling, with white ceramic tile. There was a white ceramic tile bed and various pieces of furniture made of the same material.

Appropriately enough, his exhibition in Beaubourg is a vaste setting in white ceramic tile. On one wall hang numbered rectangles, 40 by 50 cm, of white ceramic tile, on the floor lie broken fragments of a white ceramic tile wall. Also shown are projects for windows for the Cistercian monastery of Noirlac. A similar window is shown at the Gillespie-Laage gallery. Raynaud has chosen to use barely tinted glass of diverse texture, which appears particularly appropriate for the setting. Cistercian rule allowed only silence and poverty and Raynaud's minimal approach finds its justification in such an undertaking.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Elliott Seabrooke 1886-1950. Blond Fine Art, 33 Sackville Street, London W1, to March 10.

A singer and silent-movie actor as well as an artist, Seabrooke's paintings, mainly landscapes, real and imaginary with romantic ruins or reclining nudes, have a fine theatricality about them. His watercolors, five of which are included in this show, are much more controlled, austere and Cezannesque than his oils, while his pastels and drawings are the most nearly classical and orthodox of his works.

* * *

Nicholas Barnham/Lindsay Bartholomew/Audrey Lanceman, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackery Street, Kensington Square, London W8, to March 16

Barnham who has lived and worked in East Anglia and in the Shetland Islands, has a fine feeling for sea and sky and the diurnal pursuits of fishermen and seafarers. Lindsay Bartholomew is best at watercolor evocations of Scottish Highland landscape. Audrey Lanceman is at her happiest in cosmopolitan townscapes.

* * *

James Manson 1878-1945. New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond Street, London W1, to March 28.

James Bolivar Manson is probably the only practicing painter to have also been director of a great public collection (the Tate Gallery, 1930-37). He is represented there by a fine flower painting, which had been bought from his first one-man show in 1923. He displayed considerable sensitivity and elegance in his work, particularly in his intimist portraiture, of which there are several good examples in this centenary exhibition.

* * *

Jean Arp/Henri Matisse, Theo Waddington, 25 Cork Street, London W1, to April 12.

Here is a small, delectable exhibition — 10 sculptures by Arp, including the very important 1942 bronze "Mediterranean Sculpture II," and, from Matisse, 8 drawings, from 1924 to 1950, a single oil, "Renee, Harmonie Verte" (1923), and a fauve watercolor, "Porte de Collioure" (1905). Both artists exemplify the simplicity of great masters.

——MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Rome

Cezanne Drawings, Palazzo Braschi, Piazzi Pantaleo, Rome, through March.

It was around 1880, after years of preparatory tries, that Cezanne finally elaborated the manner of his own that was to become such a spectacular break with all that had gone on before in Western painting: his way of carving out solids — body, apple, tree trunk — against the void of space and sky and making them infinitely interchangeable. There were no polished objects, no anecdotal patches and planes of varying importance to make perspective; nothing was of unnecessary prominence. There was only the whole picture, a brilliant overall fabric, a structure that was the essence of the visible world.

How this came about is difficult to discern in the present showing, though it might perhaps always remain an enigma. At any rate, Cezanne's early studies, of which there are disproportionately many here, were wiggly tangles, quickly moving, mostly about violent struggle between human bodies, and not distinguished. In 1879 appear two landscape sketches, tree trunks and walls working against horizontals, in the later typical manner.

Then, in 1880, a misanthropic self-portrait and studies for the head of his son and a still-life fragment are suddenly characteristic of all that came after, the digging linework, in sharp thick curls, playing incessantly against thick sharp straights.

However, the main body of the show consists of studies of statues in the Louvre, either antique or baroque, which may explain something about Cezanne's attack, his sculptural cutting and chiseling into the general surface of the picture, his turning depth inside out and outside in as in a bas-relief.

This is the such show of Cezanne in Italy since the 1920 Biennale. The group of 151 pages, lent by the Kunstmuseum of Basel, few of them shown before, is above all a collector's collection.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

Harps and Flats

ON TOUR — Joan Armatrading and George Duke are in Newcastle, England, March 3 at the City Hall; Manchester March 5 and 6 at the Apollo; in Bristol March 7 at Colston Hall; in Birmingham March 8 and 9 at the Odeon; in Brighton March 10 at the Centre and in London March 12 and 13 at Wembley Arena. The Average White Band is in Leeds, England, March 3 at the University; in Bristol March 5 at the Hippodrome; in Brighton March 6 at the Dome and in London March 8 and 9 at the Rainbow. Lou Rawls will be in Birmingham March 6 at the Odeon; in Slough March 7 at Thames Hall and in Eastbourne March 8 at the Congress Theatre. Frank Zappa, continuing his swing through France, will be in Strasbourg March 8 at the Hall Renus at 9 p.m. and in Dijon the following evening at the Palais des Sports, also at 9 p.m.

LONDON — Earth, Wind and Fire is at Wembley Arena March 3 and 4; Michel Legrand at Royal Festival Hall March 3; Slim Whitman at Fairfield Hall March 7. Georgie Fame and The Blue Flames and the Barbara Thompson Quartet open at Ronnie Scott's on March 5 for two weeks, replacing the Johnny Griffin Quartet.

PARIS — Breton singer Alan Stivell is at the Theatre de la Ville March 3 at 6:30 p.m. Brazilian singer and pianist Tania Maria is there March 6-10 at the same time. Jean-Luc Ponty is at the Pavillon de Paris March 6 at 8 p.m., and Cheap Trick at the Stadium March 8 at 8 p.m. Christian Escoude, Marc Berteau and Aldo Romano will be at the Petit Opportun March 5-18. Noah Howard and Bobby Few are appearing nightly at La Chapelle des Lombards.

This week's top single record in Britain is "Heart of Glass" by Blondie, and in the United States, "Fire" by The Pointer Sisters.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg Prev
			—	A	—	A	—				
39½	28⅜	ACF	2.10		7.0	6	19	30	29¾	29⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24		7.8	7	90	16	d15½	15⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	15⅛	AM Intl	.28		1.5	7	584	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+1
14¾	8⅝	APL	1		10.		106	10	10	10	
48¾	32½	ARA	1.64		4.4	8	27	37½	37	37¾	+ ⅛
31⅜	19	ASA	1		4.0		293	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
14⅜	8½	ATO	.48		4.5	5	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
40	29	AbbtLb	.84		2.8	12	774	30⅜	30	30	
23¾	13	AcmeC	1.20		6.9	5	8	17⅜	17½	17½	
6¼	3⅛	AdmDp	.04		1.1	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13	10¾	AdoEx	1.26e		12.		18	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e		4.3	6	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
45¾	33½	AetnaLf	2.70		6.5	4	906	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	16½	Ahmans	1		4.9	4	11	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
4	2	Aileen					18	3¼	3¼	3¼	
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60		2.4	9	33	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
26¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1		5.3	10	32	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80		6.7	7	19	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
9¾	7⅛	AlaP	dpf.87		11.		16	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
113	100½	AlaP	pf 11		11.		z100	102	102	102	+1
102½	87	AlaP	pf 9.44		11.		z100	87	87	87	— ½
18	14⅛	Alascos	1.40		9.4	7	9	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	13½	AlaskAir	.66		3.8	11	38	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
40	17	Albany	1		3.2	9	20	31¾	31	31¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.6	10	20	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
46¾	25⅝	Albertsn	.96		2.4	9	35	39⅞	39½	39½	+ ⅛
37⅞	22½	AlcanA	2		5.7	5	390	35½	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.40		6.1	5	8	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
8½	5⅛	Alexdr	.40		6.4	6	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
26	13¾	AlleCp	1		4.9	8	8	20½	20½	20½	
15	4⅜	AllegAir				3	156	9	8¾	8⅞	
20¼	13¾	AlleLd	1.28		7.9	8	26	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
23⅜	30	AlleL pf	3		9.0		1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
23⅜	21	AlleL pf	2.19		9.9		8	22¼	22	22¼	
19	15¼	AlleGp	1.72		10.	8	119	16⅜	16½	16½	
19⅝	13½	AllenGp	1.25		7.0	7	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
35	20⅜	Allergan	.50		2.1	11	16	24½	24	24	— ⅛
44¾	27⅜	AldCh	2		6.5	7	154	31		30½	30⅝
15½	9⅝	AldMnf	.80		6.7	5	17	12		11⅞	12
28	19¼	AldStr	1.50		7.8	7	15	19⅜		21½	21½
38⅜	23⅞	AlldCh	1.40		5.7	5	184	27⅜		29⅝	29¾
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72e		4.4	7	5	16½		16½	16½
54¼	38⅝	Alcoa	2.40		4.5	6	231	53		52¾	53 + ⅛
21	13¼	AmiSug	1		6.8151	6	6	16⅜		16¼	16⅜ — ⅛
53¼	32⅝	Amax	2.20		4.5	12	100	48⅝		48¾	48⅝
50	38¼	Amax	pf 3		6.4		4	46⅜		46½	46⅜ + ⅛
20½	12¾	Amcord	1.20		6.5	6	25	18⅝		18⅝	18⅝
26⅜	16¼	Amrce	1.20		6.0	5	16	20		20	+ ⅛
33¼	22¼	AmRese	1.80		5.3	8	21	28⅝		28⅝	+ ⅛
73	54	AHes	pf3.50		5.6		8	62¼		61⅞	62¼ + 1
19¾	9	AmAir	.40		3.6	3	847	11¼		11	11
9¼	3⅛	AmAir	wt				109	4⅜		4¼	4⅜
22⅜	19⅛	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		60	20¼		19¾	20
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b		8.3	6	6	14½		14½	14½
53	43¾	ABrnds	4		8.0	6	110	50⅜		49¾	49⅞ + ⅛
25½	22¾	ABrd	pf1.70		7.2		1	23¾		23¾	23¾ + ⅛
31	30⅝	ABrd	pfBwl		9.1		31	30⅜		30⅜	31
29½	28¾	ABrd	pfAwl		9.1		115	29⅜		29¼	29¼
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20		3.4	7	354	34⅞		34¼	34⅝ + ⅛
20½	13⅜	ABIdM	.70		5.0	7	4	14⅛		14	14⅛
43¾	34½	AmCan	2.80		7.9	6	135	35⅝		35	35½ + ⅛
22⅜	19¾	ACan	pf1.75		8.0		7	22		21½	21⅜ + ⅜
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry					34	3¼		3⅛	3¼ — ⅛
45½	17	ACredt	1.30		3.0	10	103	43¼		42⅞	43½ + ⅛
32⅜	22⅜	ACyan	1.60		6.4	8	225	25		24⅝	25 + ⅛
13¾	8	AmDistl					36	10⅞		10⅝	10⅝ — ⅛
36	22⅛	ADT	1.08		4.7	8	327	23⅞		22⅞	23⅛ + ⅛
11¾	6½	ADuqIVI					21	9¼		9⅛	9⅛ — ⅜
24½	20¾	AEIPw	2.18		10.	10	397	21⅜		21⅛	21⅜ — ⅛
40⅜	27⅜	AmExp	1.60		5.5	7	1188	29¾		29½	29⅝ — ⅛
17½	8¾	AFamil	.60		5.5	9	11	10⅞		10⅞	10⅞ — ⅛
23⅜	19	AGIBd	1.96e		9.2		15	21¾		21¼	21⅜ + ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32		7.7		4	17¾		17¼	17¼ + ⅛
29¾	22⅜	AGnIns	1		3.8	4	100	26¼		26	26¼ + ¼
36¾	28¾	AGnSp	pf1.80		5.5		6	32⅜		32⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1		6.6	6	69	15¾		14⅞	15⅛ — ⅛
32⅝	26⅞	AHome	1.40		5.2	12	802	27¾		26⅝	26⅞
142¾	117	AHome	pf 7				2	119		119	119 — 3¾
32¼	22⅜	AmHosp	.68		2.9	10	544	24		23⅝	23¾ — ⅛
13½	6⅞	Aminvst	.30		3.0	13	86	10⅛		10	10 + ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80		3.0	10	100	27¼		26⅞	27 — ⅛
7⅛	4	AmMotrs				5	4377	6¾		6¼	6¾ + ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3		7.9	6	297	38		37½	38 + ⅛
18⅝	10¼	AShip	.80e		6.2	26	136	12⅞		12½	12⅝ + ⅛
53½	33⅜	AStand	2.60		6.5	6	249	40⅜		39½	40 — ⅛
140	90½	A Std	pf4.75		4.5		1	105		105	105
9⅜	6	ASterl	.32		4.7	8	61	6¾		6½	6¾ + ⅛
44½	28¾	AmStrs	2.24		5.1	7	160	43		44	44
64½	58½	AITT	4		6.1	8	1452	61⅞		61¼	61½
67⅜	61½	ATT	pf 4		6.1		8	65⅝		65½	65½ + ⅛
49⅝	43⅜	ATT	pf 3.64		8.0		188	46		45¾	45¾ — ⅛
50¾	44⅜	ATT	pf 3.74		8.0		644	47		46¾	47 + ⅛
12⅜	10¼	AWatWk	.84		7.6	5	21	11¼		11⅛	11⅛ — ⅛
18¾	14⅜	AWat	pf1.43		8.7		z160	16⅜		16⅜	16½ + ⅜
23¼	15½	Ameron	1		6.1	5	17	17		16½	16½ — ⅜
16½	9½	AmesD	.40		3.4	5	20	11⅞		11⅝	11⅞
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80		5.7	8	27	31⅜		31	31⅜ + ⅜
20⅜	15½	Amfac	1.20		6.8	5	10	17⅜		17⅜	17⅜ — ⅛
40	24¼	AMPInc	.76		2.6	11	556	30½		29½	29⅝ + ⅛
16½	12	Amsco	.60		4.3	7	7	14		14	14 + ⅛
19⅜	10⅜	Amspex				10	101	14⅜		14⅜	14⅜
6⅞	2⅜	AmrepCp				16	7	4¼		4¼	4⅜ — ⅛
19½	14⅛	Amstar	1.35		8.7	12	x74	15⅞		15¼	15⅜ — ⅛
8⅜	6¼	Amst	pf .68		10.		x2	6¼		6¼	6¼ + ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72		4.8	7	110	35⅞		35¼	35¾ — ¼
31⅝	24⅜	AnchrH	1.60		5.7	5	216	28⅛		27⅝	28
26	18¾	AndClay	1		5.0	7	145	20⅛		19⅝	19⅞ — ⅜
8¼	5½	Angelica	.30		5.0	7	60	6		5⅞	6
13¼	7	Anixter	.32		2.9	7	75	11⅛		10⅝	11⅛ + ⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50		2.2	7	55	22⅝		22⅜	22⅝ + ⅛
80	68⅛	A Pw	pf7.40		11.		z10	70		70	70 +1
22½	8⅜	ApldDig				8	139	9¾		9¾	9¾
49¾	20¾	ApldDig	pfl		4.3		6	23½		23	23½ + 1
11	4	ApplMg				9	19	8⅛		7⅝	8⅛ + ⅛
26¾	17½	ArcoAc	.96		4.1	7	60	2⅝		23¼	23½ + ¼
27½	25	Arcata	pf2.16		8.0		21	27		26¾	27
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		1.2	9	189	16⅜		16¼	16¼ — ⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnt					5	11		8⅛	8
21⅜	18⅜	ArizPS	1.88		9.2	7	158	20½		20¼	20½ + ⅛
114	104½	AriPpf	10.70		9.8		z130	109		108½	109 +1
18½	9¾	ArkEst	.60b		5.2	5	6	11½		11¾	11½
36⅛	28⅛	ArkLGs	2.20		6.4	8	538	34⅛		34¼	34½
5¼	3⅜	ArlenRlty					100	2		1⅞	1⅞
8¼	5⅜	Armada					11	10		5⅝	5⅝
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36		7.0	5	86	19½		19⅛	19½ + ⅛
30½	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10		7.6		9	27¾		27½	27½ — ⅛
58	51	Armr	pf4.75		9.0		z10	53		53	53
21⅜	14⅞	ArmstCk	1		6.3	7	80	16¼		15⅞	15⅞
32	18⅜	ArmRu	1.20		5.6	4	28	21½		20⅝	21⅜ + ⅜
25⅛	15¼	AroCorp	1		5.0	7	2	19⅞		19¾	19⅞ + ⅛
13⅝	7⅜	ArrowE	.20r		1.7	5	30	11⅝		11½	11½ — ⅛
23⅜	12	Arvin	1		6.7	4	34	14⅞		14⅝	14⅞ + ⅛
37	22⅛	Arvin	pf 2		8.3		9	24½		23¾	24⅛ + ⅛
20⅜	13¾	Asarco	.40		2.2	11	311	18½		18¼	18¼ — ⅛
39⅜	31	AshlOil	1.60		4.2	6	334	38⅛		37⅞	38⅛ + ⅛
25⅝	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		8.6	7	220	17⅜		16	17⅜ + 1⅛
17⅛	13¼	AthlLse	1.20		6.1	5		19¼		19⅛	19⅛ + ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	AtlCyE1	1.74		9.2	9	257	19½		18⅞	19
61¾	43⅛	AtlRich	2.80		4.8	9	917	59¼		58½	58⅝ — ⅜
73	51¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		4.0		14	70¾		69¾	69¾ — ½
14¾	9½	AtlSnd				22		12¼		11⅞	11⅞ — ⅛
36¾	23¾	AutoDia	.52		1.8	15	156	29⅝		29½	29½ + ⅛
35	18¼	AvcoCp	1		5.1	2	258	19¾		19½	19⅝ + ⅛
87½	49	Avco	pf 4.20		8.0		9	52⅝		52½	52⅝ + ⅛
19½	12¼	Avery	.52		3.2	8	45	16½		16¼	16¼ — ⅛
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.80		4.7	6	119	17¼		16⅞	17⅛ + ⅛
63	44½	Avon	2.60		5.6	12	810	47		46½	46½ — ¼
			—	B	—	B	—				
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				6		1¾		1⅝	1⅝
11⅝	5	Bache	.40a		5.7	4	28	7⅛		7	7 — ⅛
35⅝	25½	Bakrtnl	.44		1.3	12	638	33⅝		33½	33¾ + ⅛
24⅜	14⅛	Baldwl	1.20		5.8	5	22	20¾		20¼	20¾ + ⅛
34⅞	25¼	BaldU	pf 2.60		6.7		16	30¾		30½	30¾ + ⅛
28⅝	20½	BallCn	1.20		5.5	6		22		22	— ⅛
21⅜	17⅜	BallyMf	.10		.2	23	987	59¾		58¼	58⅝ — ⅜
27⅞	23⅜	BatlGE	2.28		9.2	7	69	25½		24⅝	24⅝ — ⅛
26¼	17½	BanCal	.92		4.8	5	2	19		19	19
16⅜	11¼	Bandag	.50		3.9	8	56	13		12⅝	12⅞ + ¼
31⅜	17⅜	BangPnt	.60		2.9	4	180	20½		20	20¼ + ⅜
42½	25	BanP	pf 2		7.0		1	28¾		28¾	28¾ + ⅝
38	30	BnkNY	2.44a		7.3	5	42	34		33⅝	33⅝
17⅜	13⅜	BkofVa	1.04		7.5	5	27	14		13⅞	13⅞
29⅞	20⅜	BnkAm	1.10		4.4	9	577	24⅞		24¾	24¾ + ⅛
40	32⅞	BankT	3		8.9	5	54	34		33¾	33¾ — ⅛
29¼	25¼	BkTr	pf2.50		9.4		12	26⅝		26½	26½ — ⅛
21⅝	8⅛	Banner	.12		.9	13	169	12⅜		12¼	12⅜ + ⅛
29½	21⅛	Barber	1.60		6.0	9	2	26¾		26½	26¾
18⅝	10¾	BardCR	.32		2.5	11	151	13		12½	13 + ⅛
28	16½	BarnsGp	1		4.3	6	8	23¼		23	23¼ + ⅛
17⅛	14⅜	BarryW	.44		2.9	10	20	15¼		15	15¼ + ⅛
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80		1.4	40	84	59		58¾	59 + ⅛
54¼	32⅛	Bausch	1.72		4.6	7	57	37⅝		36¾	37 + ⅛
49¾	33	BaxlTrv	.50		1.4	13	41	36¾		35⅝	35⅞ + ⅛
5⅜	2½	BayCalP				8	22	3¾		3⅝	3⅝
22¼	18¾	BaySNG	1.96		10.	8	10	19½		19¼	19¼ — ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	BaykCig	.48		5.2	6	22	9¼		9¼	9¼
33⅜	24¾	Bearing	.80		3.0	9	41	26⅝		26¼	26⅜ + ⅛
28¼	21½	BeatFd	1.08		4.9	9	1349	22¼		21⅞	22
58½	46⅜	BeatF	pf3.38		7.2		409	47⅛		47	47
25⅜	23¼	Beckm	.28		1.2	15	300	22¾		22½	22⅝ — ⅛
41	30⅝	BectnD	.84		2.7	11	414	31¾		31	31⅜
6½	2⅜	Beker					214	6¼		6	6¼ + ¼
29½	24⅜	BelcoP	.80		3.0	6	36	27⅜		26¾	26¾ — ⅛
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44		6.3	5	19	23⅜		22⅞	22⅞ + ⅜
9	5¾	BeldnH	.36b		4.2	9	51	8¾		8½	8½ + ⅛
25⅜	14⅝	BellHow	.96		6.5	7	57	15		14⅞	14⅞ — ⅛
9½	4⅜	BellInd	.12a		1.7	5	177	6⅞		6½	6⅞ + ⅛
55⅝	47⅛	BellCd	4.56		8.4	7	131	54		54	54 + ⅛
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40		6.3	6	5	22¾		22¼	22¾ + ⅜
43⅛	33⅜	Bendix	2.56		6.6	6	110	38⅞		38½	38½ + ½
26½	18⅜	BenlCp	1.80		8.0	5	62	22⅞		22½	22½ — ⅛
51⅞	40⅝	Benef	pf4.50		10.		5	41¼		41¼	41¼ + ⅛
5⅜	2½	BengtB				9	55	3¾		3¾	3¾ + ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP				6	64	5⅝		5¾	5¾
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16		.6	8	41	24⅞		24¾	24⅞ + ⅛
27½	19⅛	BethSt	1.40		6.5	4	283	21½		21⅛	21⅛
40⅜	29	BigThr	.80		2.3	12	105	34⅝		34½	34⅝ + ⅜
17⅜	14½	Binney	.80		5.5	8	39	15⅝		14⅝	14⅝ — ⅜
26⅜	17⅛	BiscFSL	1		5.0	4	3	20⅜		20⅛	20⅜
21⅜	14½	BlackDr	.68		3.5	11	1138	19⅝		19½	19½ + ⅛
32	18½	BlairJn	1.28		5.0	6	98	25⅜		25⅛	25⅜ + ⅛
17⅛	13¼	BlisL	1		6.4	7	24	15⅜		15⅜	15⅜ — ⅛
26	19	BlckHR	1.36		5.9	10	22	23		22⅞	23 + ½
24⅜	18¼	BlueBell	1.60		6.9	6	107	23⅜		23	23⅛ + ⅛
9¾	4½	Bluebrd	.22		2.3	7	34	8¾		8⅝	8¾ — ⅛
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr				5	25	4⅞		4¾	4⅞
79⅜	31	Boein	1.50		2.3	9	1730	65⅜		64⅞	64⅞ + ½
33½	22⅞	Boisec	1.25		4.6	6	197	27⅛		26¾	26⅞ + ⅛
31⅜	24⅝	Borden	1.72		6.7	6	72	25½		25¼	25½ + ⅛
34⅜	25¾	BorgW	2		7.1	24	173	28¼		28⅛	28⅛ + ⅛
9⅞	2¾	Borrmns	.05e		.7	4	27	7¼		7⅛	7⅛ — ⅛
25⅝	22⅛	BosEd	2.44		10.	8	22	23⅝		23⅛	23¼ + ⅛
95	82	BosE	pf8.88		11.		z320	84½		84	84½ + ½
12⅜	10⅜	BosE	pf1.17		11.		23	10⅝		10⅝	10⅝
15	12½	BosE	pf1.46		11.		15	13⅜		13¼	13¼ — ⅛
18⅜	9¾	BrckHr	.36		3.5	5	231	10¼		10⅛	10⅛
33½	20⅛	BrgunC	.80		3.2	8	120	24⅞		23¾	24⅜ + 1
31¼	24⅛	BrigSt	1.08		4.0	9	16	26¾		26¼	26¾
40⅜	28	BristM	1.22		3.7	11	611	33		32⅝	32⅝ — ⅜
46½	35½	BristM	pf 2		5.2		2	38½		38½	38½ + ⅛
20½	13⅜	BrlPet	.40		2.0	9	909	21¼		21	21¼ + ⅛
18½	15½	BrkwGl	1.08		6.5	8	15	16½		16	16½ + ⅛
21½	18⅜	BkyUG	1.90		9.7	6	3	19⅝		19½	19½
26¾	24¾	BkUG	pf2.47		9.6		7	25¾		25¾	25¾
23¾	10	BwnShp	.80b		4.2	5	4	19⅛		19¼	19¼ + ⅛
18	7¼	Brown	.30		1.7	6	22	17⅜		17⅜	17⅜
38	22½	BwnGs	1.80		7.2	6	7	25¼		24⅞	24⅞ — ⅛
16	10⅜	BwnFor	.60		4.4	10	60	13⅜		13⅛	13⅛
18½	12⅛	Brnswk	.80		6.0	6	150	13½		13¼	13¼ — ⅛
29	18¾	BrushW	1.60		6.0	6	13	26½		25⅞	26½ + ⅛
21⅜	15⅛	BucyEr	.88		5.0	7	135	17¾		17½	17½
6⅜	5⅜	BudgC	pf.60		10.		4	6		6	6
36⅜	22	BuffO	1.60a		6.1	6	15	26½		26	26½ + ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Bulova					15	9⅝		9⅝	9⅝

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg Prev
15	10	Bundy	.88		7.9	5	51	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
21½	17⅜	BunkrH	1.86		9.7		5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22⅛	9½	BunkR	.50		2.5	7	x74	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50		6.5		x3	23	23	23	+ ⅛
23⅜	16⅜	Burlind	1.40		7.9	7	374	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.6	5	263	39½	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
7⅜	6⅜	BrlNo	pf.55		7.9		43	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
.47	36	BrlNo	pf2.25		7.2		140	31½	31½	31½	
23¾	15⅜	Burndy	.88		4.0	9	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
12	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20		5.7		113	3⅜		3½	— ⅛
88	58⅜	Burrgh	2		3.1	10	294	65¼	64⅜	64¾	— ⅜
14½	14	Bullerin	n.80		5.7	6	38	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
16½	6⅜	Buttes					50	8¼	8½	8⅜	
			—	C	—	C	—	C			
64¼	43¼	CBS	2.60		5.2	7	169	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	4¾	CCI				4	1115	8¼	7½	8	+ ⅜
16⅜	10	CI Rty	.10e		.6		87	15¾	14¾	15⅜	+ ⅛
37½	29	CIT	2.40		7.5	8	112	32¼	32	32⅛	
15½	7⅞	CLC	.24		2.0	15	15	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
13¾	7⅞	CNA Fn					3	144	11⅜	11¼	+ ⅛
18½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10		6.6		146	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
12⅜	9⅞	CNAI	1.08e		9.7		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
55	44⅜	CPC	2.20		5.4	8	97	50¼	49⅝	50⅛	+ ½
18	14¼	CP Nat	1.64		10.	7	9	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	CTS	.70		4.0	7	11	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
38½	21½	CabotC	1.40		4.1	7	35	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅞	Cadence					4	53	10¾	9⅝	10¼ — ⅛
44½	14	Caesars					40	1178	43⅜	42¾	43½ — ⅛
17¼	13	Calihn	.40b		2.5	13	56	16	15⅝

هكذا من الاصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 3-4, 1979

TUC Urges Set Targets On Imports

Said Key to Efforts Of Industry Revival

LONDON, March 2 (AP-DJ) — The Trades Union Congress, the umbrella organization for Britain's unions, urged the government today to establish import penetration targets for various industries and to use temporary, selective controls if imports overshoot them.

Under current rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), import controls must be imposed on all sources of such shipments. Restrictions cannot be applied selectively to exports from one, or a group of countries.

In its economic review for 1979, presented to Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, the TUC argued that this course of action is the key to a successful sustained effort to revive the manufacturing industry. As domestic demand picks up, these targets become even more important, it said.

Unique Opportunity

Past economic upswings have been stalled because a rush of imports threatened the balance of payments, it said. Now, North Sea oil tends to help the payments picture and provides an opportunity for sustained expansion. "It is therefore vital that import penetration is not allowed to increase as a similar chance (for growth) may never occur again," it said.

In an attempt to forestall critics who might accuse it of being protectionist, the TUC argued that "a policy of temporary and selective import controls based on industrial policy objectives is not protectionist but is aimed at providing positive structural assistance to more rapid growth in the U.K. economy."

It would include most manufacturing industry in such a plan. The TUC said that the inability of trading nations to apply selective safeguards had been a major weakness of GATT.

Oil-Shortfall Figure Disputed in Report

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP) — Rep. Albert Gore, Jr., D-Tenn., has challenged the Energy Department's estimate that the Iranian oil cutoff created a worldwide shortfall of more than 2.5 million barrels a day.

Instead, Rep. Gore contends, based on a study by the Congressional Research Service for his office, the shortfall is really only 80,000 barrels a day, a far cry from the worldwide crisis predicted by the Energy Department.

The difference beteween Rep. Gore's and the department's estimates are basically in methodology. Rep. Gore used January-September 1978 production figures from oil-producing countries to estimate future production, while the department used fourth-quarter 1978 figures.

Rep. Gore contends the fourth-quarter figures are distorted because production was artificially boosted by the oil companies in anticipation of the price increase by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

While both Rep. Gore and the Energy Department believe the loss because of Iran's situation is about 5 million barrels a day, Rep. Gore believes most of that will be made up by increased production from other nations.

Hording Supplies

"What is really happening," he contends, "is that the oil companies are capitalizing on market dislocation and hoarding supplies. They are no longer buying on the spot market and are cutting their refinery runs and making windfall profits," he says.

Those "windfall profits" are the real cause of the recent rash of oil price increases, he says. "They (oil producing countries) see how much our oil companies make, and decide that they should be making some of that," Rep. Gore says.

As an example, he offered a recent incident between Exxon and Venezuela.

According to Rep. Gore, Exxon purchased 1.5 million barrels of residual oil, ussually used as heating fuel, from Venezuela in a shipment destined for Canada. But instead of reaching Canada, Exxon allegedly diverted the ship to New England, where it sold the oil at a high spot price.

After Canada reportedly asked Venezuela what happened to the shipment, Venezuela discovered the diversion.

"The next day," Rep. Gore said, "Venezuela increased the price of its oil by the same percentage Exxon increased the price to its New England buyer."

Mexico No Substitute

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP-DJ) — Increased Mexican oil production will not be a substitute for Iran in meeting world energy shortages, despite vast Mexican reserves of oil and natural gas, a Senate study released yesterday concluded.

The study, prepared by the staff of the Senate Energy Committee, said Mexico is unlikely to be a major exporter of crude oil within the next decade.

"Without doubt, the most important limiting factor on Mexican oil production is the Mexican government's willingness to produce oil," the report said. Fear of inflation caused by a rapid rise in oil-related revenues is one of the nation's chief concerns, the study said.

"The unavoidable conclusion is that regardless of the awesome magnitude of Mexico's oil and natural gas reserves, neither the U.S. nor other nations can rely on Mexico as a short-term source of large quantities of petroleum exports," the study said.

It said that Mexico probably will not export more than 1.1 MBD of crude oil through 1982, despite proven reserves of some 40 billion barrels and potential reserves of up to 200 billion barrels.



James Sexton

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

International Telephone and Telegraph Europe has elected as vice presidents **James Sexton**, director of industrial engineering, and **Robert Sykes**, director of corporate relations.

* * *

Hany El-Emary, vice president of the Gulf International Bank, has been named financial advisor for the the newly established merchant bank Joint-Arab Investment Corporation in Egypt.

* * *

L. Richard Malley, formerly director of European operations for Cincinnati Milacron, has joined Amtrol International as vice president Amtrol-Europe.

House Sends Waiver Bill To Senate

Strauss Will Explain Trade Pact to Panel

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP-DJ) — The House passed yesterday a bill that would extend the Treasury's authority to waive countervailing duties on subsidized imports.

The bill is regarded by the administration as a necessary prelude to completion of Geneva negotiations on a new international trade agreement to reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers.

The bill, passed with hardly anyone objecting, deals with a technicality in the enforcement of U.S. trade laws. But as it goes to the Senate, it will remain a potential hostage to industry groups fearful of import injury because of the agreement being negotiated in Geneva. If senators speaking for these groups are not satisfied with assurances about the trade accord's terms, they could cause problems for the technical bill passed by the House.

That, in turn, could scuttle the five-year negotiations on a massive multilateral trade agreement. The Common Market negotiators have refused to conclude the agreement unless Congress restores the Treasury's authority to waive the penalty duties on goods subsidized by exporting governments — mainly canned hams, dairy products and butter cookies from Europe. The House-passed bill would extend the waiver authority to Sept.30 or until Congress had time to act on the trade pact legislation.

Senate Meetings Planned

The Senate Finance Committee plans a series of closed-door discussions starting next week on what is likely to emerge from the Geneva negotiations. Special trade representative Robert Strauss has been invited to these discussions, and committee members are expected to grill him on the agreement's terms.

Their main leverage in winning assurances on import safeguards for the steel industry, for example, will be a threat to sit on the technical waiver bill, or to attach amendments that neither the administration nor the Europeans could accept.

Mr. Strauss faced a similar situation when the countervailing-duty waiver bill was pending last month in the House Ways and Means Committee. Lawmakers speaking for the textile and apparel industries threatened a fight unless the administration came up with a package to protect the domestic sector.

Mr. Carter reportedly has approved and will announce shortly a program to control "surges" of imported textiles and promising new kinds of aid for textile exports and industry productivity.

Once that accord was reached, the waiver bill moved easily out of the Ways and Means Committee and had become so noncontroversial that the full House passed it without a roll-call vote.

NCR Throws Its Chip Into Computer Mart

By Peter J. Schuyten

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT) — NCR has announced that it is introducing five new computers, confirming that a new generation of computer technology is entering the marketplace.

The announcement is the second of its kind in less than a week, and both are viewed as responses to last month's introduction by IBM of two small-to-medium-size processors. Previously, Burroughs introduced two new processing units.

The industry expects similar products from IBM's other traditional competitors, Sperry Univac, Honeywell — and possibly Control Data Corp.

Computer-product life cycles are traditionally between four and seven years, so when IBM, which dominates the industry, made a major product announcement last month, it effectively forced competitors to respond.

But in another sense, the industry is simply cramming more computing functions onto large-scale integrated circuit chips at decreasing cost as the state of the art advances.

Nevertheless, both Burroughs and NCR waited to make their announcement until after IBM unveiled its new offerings.

"They would have been foolish to commit themselves to a price until they see what IBM does," said Sanford Garrett, a computer industry analyst with Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins.

Significantly, both NCR and Buroughs positioned their new machines in the market just above and below IBM's. The top of NCR's new line, with a million bytes of memory, costs $225,300 and leases for $5,884 on a three-year agreement. The company says it offers 65 percent more computing power at about 20 percent lower cost.

The bottom end of the line model, with half a million bytes of memory, sells for $88,035 and leases for $2,363.

NCR is also introducing a smaller machine with half a million bytes to supplement its V-8400 family that will sell for $50,180 and rent for $1,330.

Production on all machines is scheduled to begin next month.

To counter last month's IBM announcement cutting memory prices to $15,000 from $75,000, NCR said it reduced the cost of an additional million bytes of memory to $20,000 from $82,000. Burroughs dropped its memory price to $14,000.

Prices on Burrough's new machines begin at $140,000, with the more powerful models rising to $230,000.

IBM Offers Discounts

ARMONK, N.Y., March 2 (Reuters) — IBM announced today that it will offer volume discounts of 5 to 15 percent on its series I minicomputer and associated software. It is the first time the firm has offered volume discounts on any computer series.

The company said it will also give a credit of up to 20 percent to customers now leasing system 370-158 mainframe computers who buy them before April 30. Also, customers who buy their 158 system computers between Feb. 8 and April 30 will be eligible for a trade-in allowance on any new mainframe computer after Dec.31, 1981.

Prices Close Mixed on Wall Street

Investors Cautious Before the Weekend

NEW YORK, March 2 (IHT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed today in cautious trading ahead of the weekend.

Analysts said investors were reluctant to take on new commitments because of the fighting between China and Vietnam and factionalism in Iran, even though the outlook for oil prices have improved from early in the week.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 0.09 to 815.75 but advancing issues outnumbered declines 763 to 602. Volume eased to 23.13 million shares from yesterday's 23.83 million.

Developments in individual stocks provided the only interest. International Paper added 1½ to 43¼. It agreed to sell oil and gas operations of its General Crude Oil unit to Gulf Oil for $650 million. Gulf slipped ¼ to 23⅝.

Polaroid and its founder Edwin Land and Julius Silver, chairman of Polaroid's executive committee, were charged with withholding financial information about the sale of Polaroid shares by Land's Rowland Foundation in a suit filed by Seibert and Decuevas, Inc. Seibert, an investment banking firm, charged that the defendents sold them 1,000 company shares on Feb. 11 at slightly over $52 a share because they were aware of Polaroid's poor year earning results. Polaroid lost 1⅜ to 38½.

Tesoro Petroleum added ½ to 9¾. Commonwealth Oil refining, 37-percent owned by Tesoro, may be sold.

Tyco Laboratories began a $19-a-share bid for Ludlow, which rose ⅜ to 17¾. Tyco was unchanged at 16¼.

UV Industries said it will "vigorously seek enforcement" of a federal court order prohibiting the sale of UV common shares solicited by Goldman Sachs as part of the $45-million, 1.3-million-share transaction the investment firm arranged for Sharon Steel last week. Trading in UV Industries was resumed today and it lost 1 to 31¾. It had not traded since Feb. 22.

Rhone-Poulenc said it has begun a court action in New York against Dainippon Ink & Chemicals America to block Dainippon's tender offer for the common stock of Polychrome Corp. without complying with the New York securities takeover disclosure act. A hearing on Rhone-Poulenc's other pending application for court action to halt the tender offer is scheduled for March 7.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were slightly higher with the index up 0.7 to 162.97.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed off 1½ to 4½ cents; corn up ½ to off 2¼; oats off ½ to 1; and soybeans off 9 to 19 cents. Sharp declines in silver futures forced active selling across the floor in the grains and soybeans, with all contracts except current corn showing moderate to large losses at the final bell.

Denmark's Reserves Up

COPENHAGEN, March 2 (AP-DJ) — Denmark's reserves rose to 19.5 billion kroner (about $3.7 billion) in February from 18.434 billion kroner in January, the National Bank said today in a provisional report.

Canadian Gas Sales to U.S. Seen Hitting Pipeline Snag

OTTAWA, March 2 (AP-DJ) — The Canadian government indicated yesterday that debate over building new pipelines may delay shipment of significant excess supplies of Canadian natural gas to the United States.

Hopes of some Canadian natural gas producers to start stepping up exports this year had been fostered by a National Energy Board report this week that two trillion cubic feet of additional natural gas could be exported to the United States over the next eight years (IHT, March 1).

Commenting on the NEB report, Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, said that additional natural gas exports would help make economical a proposed pipeline extension to Quebec City and the Atlantic Coast provinces. The existing natural gas pipeline from the gas fields in western Canada terminates at Montreal. Q&M Pipelines Ltd., a joint venture of Alberta Gas Trunk Line, of Calgary, and Petro-Canada, the state oil company, has proposed extending the natural gas pipeline system to Halifax, Nova Scotia, by 1982.

The proposal now is considered uneconomical by some observers because of the great distance and the comparatively small markets. But, Mr. Gillespie indicated that the transport cost would be considerably reduced if natural gas were delivered to New England states as well as to the eastern Canadian provinces.

Public Hearings

Mr. Gillespie said he hopes the board will soon begin public hearings on the Q&M proposal and on a competing proposal by Transcanada Pipelines, of Toronto, to extend gas deliveries as far east as Quebec City. Such a hearing could delay for months any consideration by the board of other applications to export gas through existing pipeline facilities or through the southern portion of the proposed Alaska highway natural gas pipeline.

According to Mr. Gillespie, "imaginative swap" arrangements could be implemented to allow early exports of gas. He said swaps, which would be difficult to work out, could entail early exports of Canadian gas in return for later shipments of Alaskan gas to Canada. But the price of the Alaskan gas would have to be the same as the price of the original Canadian exports, he said.

Meanwhile, Canadian nationalist groups have protested the NEB's suggestion that natural gas exports could be increased. The Committee for an Independent Canada said "increased exports will now bring forward the date by which absolute natural gas shortages will occur in Canada." The NEB estimated that Canadian shortages of gas could occur after 1992 with or without additional exports.

GTE Units Seek to Cancel Letters of Credit to Iran

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP-DJ) — Two General Telephone & Electronics Corp. units are seeking, in effect, to cancel letters of credit covering $94.2 million potentially payable to Iran.

In state court here, GTE International and GTE Iran Inc. have asked for an order to prevent Manufacturers Hanover and Credit Lyonnais from disbursing the funds. The action apparently is a protective one against the possibility Iran will seek the funds, rather than a reaction to an actual demand. A GTE spokesman refused to discuss the matter, but court papers indicate that if Iran is seeking the funds, GTE is not aware of it.

GTE's Iran unit had a contract with Telecommunication Co. of Iran to design, install and operate telephone switching exchanges. GTE's performance has been guaranteed by the International Bank of Iran on the basis of a $31.4-million letter of credit from Credit Lyonnais.

In addition, Manufacturers Hanover issued letters of credit enabling GTE to obtain guarantees that Iran, if it so demanded and certain conditions were met, could take back advance payments made to GTE. The amount Iran could reclaim originally was $60 million, but subsequently was reduced about $10 million, the court papers indicate.

These and other letters of credit to Iran total $94.2 million. GTE seeks to cut off the possibility of payment on the ground that the shah's government was overthrown. GTE has not defaulted on its contract, the company argued, and thus the conditions under which Iran could legitimately claim the funds do not exist. Any such claim by Iran "would be false and fraudulent," GTE said.

GTE, in addition, claimed its contract was with the "imperial government of Iran" and that the company thus is not obligated to any successor government.

The suit follows a similar action by American Telephone & Telegraph, which sought to stop Manufacturers Hanover from honoring a $30.2-million letter of credit (IHT, Feb. 22). The letter permitted American Bell International to obtain guarantees that Iran could reclaim advance payments.

According to AT&T, Iran has made no demands for payment and the company's court action was termed a protective measure. The court has issued a temporary restraining order while studying the matter but has not yet acted.

China Seeks Coal Barter

PEKING, March 2 (Reuters) — China has enough coal to last 1,000 years and wants to use this resource to finance future development, Vice-Deputy for the Coal Industry, Zhong Ziyun, said today. He said that other countries will have to accept coal in payment for mine development, in particular.

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British Reserves Up $359 Million in Feb.

LONDON, March 2 (AP-DJ) — Britain's reserves rose $359 million in February to $16.617 billion, the highest level since July, the Treasury said today.

The rise followed increases of $564 million in January and $25 million in December.

Thomson Family Bids for Hudson's Bay

From Wire Dispatches

TORONTO, March 2 — Two investment companies of the family of the late Lord Thomson of Fleet are bidding to acquire a controlling interest in Hudson's Bay Co., they announced yesterday.

The bid for Canada's largest non-food retailer involves an offer of $Can.31 a share for 11.8 million, or 51 percent, of the outstanding ordinary shares of the Bay, as the historic company is known. It could total $Can.365.8 million.

The cash offer represents a 36-percent premium on the current market price. The 1979 high has been 23, with a low of 19¾. It traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange yesterday at 22¾ when trading was halted pending news of the offer, which came after the market closed.

The offer was made by the Woodbridge Co. and Thomson Equitable (International) Ltd., both Toronto-based investment holding companies owned by the Thomson family and its trusts. A spokesman said financing for the offer has been arranged, but declined to elaborate. He added that the Thomson family companies currently do not own any Hudson's Bay shares.

Emotional Struggle Forecast

The Bay's 1977 earnings were $Can.29.9 million on sales of $Can.1.4 billion.

Announcement of the offer carried no deadline, but executives said further details would be issued within 15 days.

The offer does not directly involve the two main Thomson companies: Thomson Newspapers Ltd., which owns 148 newspapers in North America alone, and International Thomson Organization, which has newspapers, publishing, travel and lucrative oil holdings, principally in Britain. It is 81-percent owned by the Thomson family. The rest is publicly held, mostly in Britain.

The bid for the Bay, one of Canada's most aggressive retailers, is almost certain to ignite an emotional struggle. The 209-year-old Hudson's Bay Co., which was chartered by King Charles II, is intimately associated with Canada's history. The company's fur trappers and explorers opened up much of this nation's northern and western territories and at one time actually owned 38 percent of the land that is now Canada.

Premier Pierre Trudeau told parliament today the Thomson bid is being looked at by the director of investigations under the Combines Act. He gave no further details.

Until recent years the company was one of the nation's stuffier establishments. But under the direction of Donald McGiverin, its 54-year-old president, the company has expanded from its western base into a national chain that now controls about 34 percent of Canada's department store sales.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chrysler, AMC, Ford Cut Production

Struggling to control bulging inventories of certain models, Chrysler, American Motors and Ford plan a series of temporary U.S. plant closings to cut production this month. The moves will mean the temporary layoff of more than 33,000 workers at various times during March. In addition, AMC will begin an open-ended cut in its car production which will result in the indefinite layoff of about 1,500 workers. Total domestic car production this month is expected to drop about 3-percent below year-earlier levels. The drop would be even larger except for the fact that General Motors, enjoying strong sales, has slightly boosted its production plans by 2.7 percent. Chrysler's output is expected to be 30.3-percent below the year-ago month's, AMC's will drop 27.6 percent and Ford's 6.8 percent.

Arab Firm Bids for Commonwealth

A group of Arab investors — Arabian Seaoil Corp. — led by Roger Tamraz has agreed in principle to acquire financially troubled Commonwealth Oil Refining Co., one of the largest U.S. oil companies and Puerto Rico's largest private business. Arabian Seaoil has until April 16 to secure agreement on the takeover from the company's diverse creditors. These include Tesoro Petroleum, which owns 37 percent of Commonwealth's stock, the government of Puerto Rico, New York Life Insurance Co. and Fluor Corp., builder of Commonwealth's $1-billion refinery complex in Puerto Rico. The company's principle unsecured creditors — Gulf Oil and Exxon — as well as Commonwealth's shareholders also must accept the proposal. The agreement calls for Arabian Seaoil to invest $70 million in a company to be formed to carry on Commonwealth's present business. Of this, $50 million would be used to buy subordinated debentures issues by the new concern. The remaining $20 million would be used to purchase 22 million shares of new special common stock, each carrying five votes for a period of 12 years and warrants with an average life of eight years for the purchase of up to 8.7 million Commonwealth common shares at $5.75 each. The agreement provides that a minimum of $60 million of financing for capital improvements be made available to the new company. Commonwealth's creditors would be issued common stock at $5.75 each in exchange for a portion of existing debt. Public holders of Commonwealth common, who currently control about 63 percent of the shares outstanding, would hold about 17 percent of the common stock after the takeover.

Guthrie Rejects Sime's Revised Bid

Sime Darby Holdings has improved its offer for Guthrie Corp., but the Guthrie board has spurned the bid. Both companies have plantation and trading interests in the Far East. Sime's latest offer basically values each Guthrie share at about 534 pence, compared to its previous offer of 425 pence. Although Sime officials stress that this is the final offer, the Guthrie board advises that it is "strongly of the view that Sime's revised offer is inadequate."

ethlehem Hikes Prices

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 2 (AP-DJ) — Bethlehem Steel said it will follow U.S. Steel's announced 5-6 percent price hikes (IHT, Feb. 18) on tin mill products, railroad axles, rod wire and wire products effective April 1.

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NEW YORK, March 2 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.27	1.85
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	108-109	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	90⅝-101¼	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.3552	5.9034
Zinc. E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.37½	.29-.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.715	4.990
Gold N.Y., oz	248.00	183.80
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
March 2, 1979	1,076.30 f	901.20 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 2, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	6.40	6.40	6.30	6.30	—.14
May	7.25	7.25	7.02	7.03	—.22
Nov	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.71	—.04
Mar	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	.
May	8.15	8.17	8.15	8.17	+.02

Est. sales: 2,437; sales Thur. 843.

Total open interest Thur. 13,735 off 54 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	126.50	127.25	126.50	126.75	—0.05
May	127.25	127.95	126.85	127.78	+0.30
Jul	127.90	128.40	127.25	128.29	+0.29
Sep	128.00	128.50	127.55	128.47	+0.17
Dec	127.60	128.50	127.60	128.50	+0.25
Mar	126.50	128.00	126.50	127.90	+0.40
May	126.49	128.40	126.49	128.30	+0.87

Est. sales: 685; sales Thur. 1,220.

Total open interest Thur. 7,940 off 25 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	8.63	8.63	8.38	8.39	—0.34
Jul	8.92	8.94	8.78	8.83	—0.20
Sep	9.12	9.14	9.03	9.09	—0.13
Oct	9.24	9.26	9.16	9.22	—0.11
Jan	9.52	9.53	9.52	9.53	—0.11
Mar	9.91	9.91	9.78	9.85	—0.12
May	10.05	10.07	10.00	10.06	—0.09

Est. sales: 9,475; sales Thur. 3,650.

Total open interest Thur. 35,138 up 11 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	152.35	152.35	148.25	148.75	—3.25
May	155.20	155.95	151.15	151.75	—2.75

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
March 2, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Southern Co	583,700	14⅛	+ ¼
Hewrd John	463,200	12¼	+ ¾
Am Motors	438,200	6⅝	+ ⅛
RorerGp	378,800	17½	— ⅜
Comw Edis	297,600	26¼	
Kmart	269,200	23⅝	+ ⅛
Polaroid	238,800	38½	—1⅜
UVInd	232,900	31⅞	—1
Transam Cp	217,800	16⅝	
Joy Mfg	195,400	30⅝	+ ⅛
Colon Penn	182,900	20	
GaPacif	179,300	27¾	— ⅛
Int Paper	173,600	43¼	+1½
Boeing	173,000	64¾	+ ½
Exxon	170,600	50	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	23.13	28.19
Advanced	763	945
Volume Up (in millions)	11.97	16.06
Declined	602	443
Volume Down (in millions)	7.27	4.37
Unchanged	464	434
Total Issues	1,829	1,822
New highs	12	18
New lows	13	18

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	817.22	820.69	811.50	815.75	—0.09
20 Trn	208.61	209.68	207.25	208.56	+0.58
15 Utl	103.18	103.65	102.60	103.11	Unch.
65 Stk	277.65	278.91	275.81	277.32	+0.18

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	97.55	96.44	96.97	+0.07
Industrials	108.61	107.39	107.94	+0.01
Utilities	50.57	50.10	50.43	+0.12
Finance	11.28	11.14	11.21	+0.12
Transp.	13.12	12.95	13.04	+0.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.41	54.30	54.37	+0.07
Industrials	59.63	59.50	59.59	+0.08
Transp.	41.55	41.44	41.52	+0.14
Utilities	38.74	38.67	38.71	+0.01
Finance	55.47	55.37	55.46	+0.26

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
March 1	107,510	226,183	846
February 28	122,901	265,428	1,869
February 27	157,028	277,369	1,225
February 26	132,528	263,054	1,122
February 23	121,938	246,754	950

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	127,400	46⅝	— ¾
SundanceO	71,600	22	+ ⅞
Dynalect Cp	55,500	4½	+ ⅜
Presley Co	54,500	12	— ⅛
Amdahl	45,300	36½	+1⅛
Syntex Corp	43,400	32⅝	— ¼
Dome Petrl	41,200	98	—1⅞
RestAssoc	39,400	3¼	+ ½
Instrum Sys	36,200	1⅛	
Brascan A	34,900	18¼	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.45	2.78
Advanced	331	301
Volume Up (in millions)	1.23	1.55
Declined	228	215
Volume Down (in millions)	0.81	0.77
Unchanged	229	254
Total Issues	788	770
New highs	8	9
New lows	9	8

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
163.03	162.27	162.97	+0.70

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, February 26, 1979.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	156.75	157.25	152.60	153.25	—2.95
Sep	158.50	158.50	155.00	155.10	—3.10
Dec	161.40	161.40	158.01	157.85	—2.55
Mar	162.00	162.00	160.00	159.55	.

Est. sales: 1,195; sales Thur. 610.

Total open interest Thur. 6,451 off 55 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	106.85	108.00	106.80	108.00	+2.00
May	107.25	109.80	107.25	109.65	+2.80
Jul	108.60	110.00	108.30	110.00	+2.20
Sep	109.70	110.25	109.20	110.20	+1.40
Nov	106.40	107.00	106.20	107.00	+1.40
Jan	103.75	104.00	103.75	104.00	+0.65
Mar	104.75	104.75	104.50	104.50	+0.50

Est. sales: 500; sales Thur. 662.

Total open interest Thur. 8,555 up 52 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	61.10	61.65	61.00	61.70	+0.95
May	63.89	64.45	63.35	64.37	+0.80
Jul	65.85	66.40	65.36	66.35	+0.82
Oct	65.60	65.80	65.50	65.80	+0.55
Dec	65.35	65.35	64.86	65.22	+0.27
Mar	66.50	66.70	66.40	66.70	+0.23
May	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	—0.20

Est. sales: 8,050; sales Thur. 8,129.

Total open interest Thur. 37,988 off 273 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	92.80	93.60	93.00	90.35	—2.95
Apr	93.50	94.30	91.00	90.85	—2.95
May	94.10	94.80	91.60	91.75	—2.85
Jul	94.80	95.60	92.20	92.35	—2.85
Sep	95.20	96.00	92.50	92.65	—2.85
Dec	95.30	96.40	92.60	93.00	—2.60
Jan	96.50	96.80	93.50	93.15	—2.50
Mar	95.60	97.30	92.75	93.25	—2.50
May	95.80	97.00	93.00	93.45	—2.20
Jul	96.10	96.10	94.10	93.35	—2.30
Sep	95.20	96.65	95.00	93.40	—2.20
Dec	96.00	96.00	95.80	93.30	—2.20

Est. sales: 18,500; sales Thur. 12,920.

Total open interest Thur. 56,070 off 411 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y.SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Mar	770.00	776.50	746.10	748.50	—26.50
Apr	774.00	779.00	760.00	760.00	—20.00
May	782.00	788.10	766.00	766.00	—20.00
Jul	791.00	797.00	775.00	775.00	—20.00
Sep	799.00	805.00	784.10	784.10	—20.00
Dec	813.00	819.50	797.20	797.20	—20.00
Jan	815.00	822.00	801.40	801.40	—20.00
Mar	825.00	831.00	810.00	810.00	—20.00
May	835.00	828.00	818.60	818.60	—20.00
Jul	840.50	840.50	827.20	827.20	—20.00
Sep	835.90	835.90	835.90	835.90	—20.00
Jan	853.40	853.40	853.40	853.40	.

Est. sales: 15,000; sales Thur. 18,880.

Total open interest Thur. 218,684 up 5,128 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	409.00	409.90	402.80	402.80	—10.00
May	411.00	411.00	409.00	401.00	.
Jun	410.00	410.00	409.00	401.40	.
Jul	410.00	411.00	403.80	403.80	—10.00
Oct	411.00	414.20	405.80	405.80	—10.00
Jan	413.10	413.10	408.20	408.20	—10.00
Apr	414.00	414.20	409.00	409.80	—10.00
Jul	415.00	417.00	417.00	411.50	—10.00
Oct	417.00	420.00	420.00	413.30	—10.00

Est. sales: 1,878; sales Thur. 1,462.

Total open interest Thur. 9,822 off 44 from Wed.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	90.00	89.50	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	114.44	114.39	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	151.13	150.41	164.46	141.16
London 30	484.60	476.10	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	259.70	255.78	267.06	205.42
Milan (5)	76.25	76.50	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	N.A.	114.78	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	590.14	587.67	590.14	441.19
Tokyo (8)	442.81	442.85	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	5,972.94	5,975.56	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	332.20	329.80	342.00	289.50

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

European Gold Markets
March 2, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	248.70	248.00	—0.80
Zurich	248.625	248.125	—0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	251.07	N.A.	—0.29

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange
March 2, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	341	Matsu E. Wks	547
Canon	515	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	130
Dai Nip. Print	541	Mitsubi Corp.	424
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	287
Fuji Photo	630	Mitsukoshi	498
Hitachi	248	Nippon Elec.	280
Honda Motor	467	Sharp	455
C. Itoh	247	Sony Corp	1,620
Japan Air L.	2,950	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,150	Taisho Marine	237
Kao Soap	631	Takeda	494
Kirin Brewery	448	Teijin	135
Komatsu	341	Tokyo Marine	493
Kubota	280	Toray	177
Matsu El Ind.	656	Toyota	845

European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.50
Albert Heijn	120.00
Algembank	357.00
Amrobank	74.20
A'Dam Rub	62.00
Fokker	24.60
Heineken	89.60
H.V.A.	44.20
Hoogovens	32.00
K.L.M.	103.80
Nat. Nedder	109.30
Pakhoed	45.20
Philips	23.00
Robeco	164.00
Rolinco	124.60
Rorento	123.00
Royal Dutch	130.00
Unilever	123.20
Van Ommer	169.00
VMF-Stork	40.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,295
GBL (B.lamb)	1,800
Cockerill	498
Electrobel	6,880
GB-Inno-BM	2,510
Hoboken	3,190
Petrofina	3,860
Pt. Gevaert	1,350
Soc. Generale	2,190
Solvay	2,615
Un. Miniere	778

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	64.50
B.A.S.F.	136.20
Bayer	137.00
Commerzbnk	205.80
Cont. Gummi	68.50
Daimler	307.50
Demag	165.00
Deutsche Bnk	279.50
Dresdner Bnk	222.00
Hoechst	133.70
Hoesch	48.00
Karlstadt	329.80
Kaufhof	248.50
K.H.D.	203.80
Lufthansa	96.50
Mannesman	161.10
Metallgesell.	271.00
Neckermann	170.00
RWE.new	167.50
Schering	243.00
Siemens	267.80
Thyssen	108.00
Varta	174.00
Veba	141.30
Volkswagen	234.80

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.64
Anglo-Am	0.46½
Barclays Bnk	4.26
Beecham Gp	6.38
BICC	1.26
Boots	2.02
Bowater	1.18
BAT Ind.	3.21
BOC Int'l	0.71
Brit. Pet.	10.40
Burmah	0.88
Cadbury Sc.	0.54
Chartered	1.54
Courtaulds	1.11
De Beer D	4.62
Decca Rec	4.35
Distillers	2.23
Dunlop	0.64
E Mus Ind	1.18
GEC	3.54
Free St Ged	22½
GKN	2.37
Glaxo Gp	5.40
Gold Fields	2.08
Gt Un St	3.24
Guinness	1.71
Hawker-Sidd	2.18
Hudson Bay	$16¾
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.91
Imps	0.92
Marks & Spen.	0.97
Metal Box	3.24
Nichols	0.83
Plessey	1.16
Rand Mines	1.42
Rank Org.	2.54
Royal Dutch	46⅛
R.T.Z.	2.98
Shell	6.53
Thorn (A)	3.62
Tube Invest.	3.58
Union Carb.	3.44
Vickers	1.75
War L3½	0.33
West Deep	$11⅛
West Drief	$30⅝
West Hold	$28.00
West Min	1.87
Woolworth	0.68½
ZCI	0.14

Milan

Bastogi	587.00
ERBA	1,376.00
ErcMarelli	305.00
Fiat	2,756.00
Finsider	187.50
Generali	40,100.00
IFI	2,280.00
Italgas	806.00
Italsider	440.00
LaRinas	62.75
Montedis	191.00
Olivetti	980.00
Pirelli	1,889.00
Snia Visco	1,020.00

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,385
Buehrle	2,575
B Boveri	1,790
Cib Geigy	1,250
Cr Suisse	2,340
Fisher	700
HofRochN	7,700
Nestle	3,520
Sandoz	4,025
Ste B. Suisse	390
Sulzer	2,610
U.B. Suisse	3,280

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Mar	248.20	248.20	242.00	241.20	— 8.60
Apr	250.00	250.60	242.00	243.20	— 8.80
Jun	254.50	255.20	246.60	247.50	— 9.10
Aug	258.60	259.30	251.30	251.90	— 9.40
Oct	263.00	264.30	256.00	256.30	— 9.70
Dec	268.50	268.90	260.70	260.70	—10.00
Feb	272.80	273.50	265.50	265.50	—10.00
Apr	278.50	278.20	270.30	270.30	—10.00
Jun	282.00	283.10	275.20	275.20	—10.00
Aug	287.50	288.30	280.20	280.10	—10.00
Oct	291.50	292.00	285.50	285.00	—10.00
Dec	297.00	297.70	292.00	290.00	—10.00

Est. sales: 30,000; sales Thur. 16,822.

Total open interest Thur. 173,217 up 404 from Wed.

CHICAGO FUTURES
March 2, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.86	3.90	3.77	3.80½	—.04
May	3.59¾	3.61	3.51½	3.54¼	—.04
Jul	3.30½	3.31	3.25½	3.25¾	—.03½
Sep	3.32	3.33½	3.29¾	3.29¼	—.02¼
Dec	3.42½	3.44	3.40½	3.40½	—.01¾
Mar	3.52	3.52½	3.50	3.50	—.02

Sales Thurs. 9,811.

Total open interest Thurs. 39,359, up 338 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.37	2.37¾	2.36¼	2.36½	+.00¼
May	2.47¾	2.48¼	2.46	2.46½	—.00¾
Jul	2.53¾	2.54¼	2.50¾	2.51¼	—.02¼
Sep	2.56½	2.57¼	2.54	2.54¼	—.02¼
Dec	2.61¾	2.61¾	2.59	2.59¼	—.02¼
Mar	2.69¼	2.69½	2.66½	2.66¾	—.02¼

Sales Thurs. 35,649.

Total open interest Thurs. 144,199, up 142 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	7.52	7.55	7.36	7.41½	—.12
May	7.68	7.71½	7.51	7.57	—.13¼
Jul	7.81½	7.82	7.58	7.62½	—.19
Aug	7.77	7.77	7.55	7.60	—.17½
Sep	7.38	7.40	7.23	7.25	—.13
Nov	7.15	7.18	7.04	7.07½	—.09
Jan	7.25	7.27	7.13	7.17	—.09
Mar	7.37	7.38	7.25½	7.28	—.10

Sales Thurs. 52,681.

Total open interest Thurs. 142,825, off 979 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	195.80	196.50	192.80	193.60	—2.80
May	201.50	202.70	198.30	199.40	—2.90
Jul	205.50	206.30	201.20	202.80	—2.90
Aug	205.80	206.00	202.50	203.00	—2.70
Sep	203.50	203.80	200.00	200.30	—3.20
Oct	198.00	198.30	195.20	195.50	—2.50
Dec	197.50	198.00	195.00	195.80	—2.20
Jan	197.00	198.00	195.50	195.80	—2.00
Mar	200.00	200.00	198.50	199.00	—1.00

Sales Thurs. 11,060.

Total open interest Thurs. 52,922, off 1,394 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	27.25	27.35	26.35	26.52	— .81
May	27.70	27.74	26.67	26.85	— .82
Jul	27.80	27.95	26.81	26.88	— .93
Aug	27.55	27.70	26.65	26.78	— .87
Sep	26.80	26.85	25.90	26.25	— .50
Oct	25.80	25.90	25.25	25.40	— .42
Dec	25.50	25.55	24.85	25.03	— .44
Jan	25.40	25.40	24.80	24.90	— .45
Mar	25.40	25.45	24.80	24.83	— .42
May	25.25	25.25	24.80	24.85	— .35

Sales Thurs. 10,500.

Total open interest Thurs. 56,826, off 903 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.30¼	1.31½	1.29¼	1.29¼	—.00¾
May	1.40	1.40¾	1.38½	1.38¾	—.01
Jul	1.48¼	1.48¾	1.47	1.47	—.00½
Sep	1.56	1.56	1.54	1.54½	—.01
Dec	1.63¾	1.63¾	1.61¼	1.61½	—.01

Sales Thurs. 1,409.

Total open interest Thurs. 6,226, off 329 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	72.10	72.65	71.25	72.15	+ .25
Jun	70.70	71.05	69.55	70.32	— .20
Aug	69.05	69.35	68.00	68.25	— .52
Oct	68.05	68.20	66.95	67.05	— .57
Dec	68.95	69.20	68.00	68.37	— .23
Jan	69.00	69.50	68.95	69.50	+ .50
Feb	70.25	70.25	69.40	69.87	— .03
Apr	70.85	70.85	69.90	70.10	— .20
Jun	71.60	71.72	71.15	71.40	— .20
Aug	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50	— .20

Est. sales: 31,105; sales Thurs. 25,895.

Total open interest Thurs. 96,195, off 215 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	91.35	91.39	88.80	91.32	+1.47
Apr	91.25	91.60	88.60	90.75	+ .65
Mar	90.25	90.90	88.35	89.15	— .70
Aug	88.95	89.10	87.20	87.65	—1.05
Sep	87.55	88.20	86.00	87.15	— .25
Oct	87.25	87.40	85.65	86.15	—1.00
Nov	87.90	88.00	86.22	86.95	— .77
Jan	87.80	87.80	86.75	87.20	— .80

Est. sales: 3,891; sales Thurs. 3,646.

Total open interest Thurs. 25,257, up 248 from Wed.

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
March 2, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,024.00	1,025.00	1,020.00	1,022.00
3 months	1,042.00	1,042.50	1,038.00	1,039.00
Cathodes: spot	1,012.00	1,014.00	1,011.50	1,013.50
3 months	1,030.00	1,031.00	1,029.00	1,030.00
Tin: spot	7,330.00	7,360.00	7,360.00	7,390.00
3 months	7,240.00	7,250.00	7,270.00	7,280.00
Lead: spot	571.00	573.00	566.00	568.00
3 months	536.00	536.50	528.00	528.50
Zinc: spot	394.50	395.50	396.50	397.50
3 months	407.50	408.00	409.00	409.50
Silver: spot	377.70	378.50	379.00	379.30
3 months	388.00	388.50	389.50	389.70

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
March 2, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	110.25	107.40	107.80	107.85	110.00	110.20
Aug	114.25	111.60	111.75	111.80	114.55	114.60
Oct	117.30	114.65	114.90	115.00	117.10	117.15
Dec	119.25	117.50	117.75	117.85	119.90	120.00
Mar	124.00	122.30	122.40	122.60	124.40	124.60
May	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	125.75	127.00	127.50
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	127.75	128.75	129.75	130.50
3,526 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,728	1,704	1,705	1,706	1,720	1,722
May	1,776	1,745	1,746	1,747	1,767	1,770
Jul	1,790	1,756	1,763	1,765	1,781	1,785
Sep	1,805	1,778	1,778	1,780	1,796	1,798
Dec	1,849	1,824	1,825	1,826	1,841	1,843
Mar	1,875	1,860	1,853	1,865	1,870	1,872
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,875	1,880	1,890	1,905
4,253 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,377	1,370	1,373	1,374	1,364	1,368
May	1,360	1,353	1,358	1,359	1,350	1,352
Jul	1,364	1,363	1,356	1,357	1,362	1,364
Sep	1,362	1,349	1,350	1,351	1,359	1,361
Nov	1,350	1,337	1,340	1,341	1,345	1,347
Jan	1,338	1,325	1,325	1,326	1,333	1,335
Mar	1,320	1,310	1,310	1,312	1,315	1,320
2,091 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
March 2, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	905	888	888	890	— 22
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	905	915	— 25
Aug	940	925	925	935	— 25
Oct	985	978	970	980	— 20
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	965	980	— 20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,005	1,015	— 23
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,052	1,060	— 26
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,062	1,080	— 26
405 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,445	1,430	1,420	1,430	— 20
May	1,482	1,450	1,446	1,451	— 39
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,455	-	— 90
Sep	1,535	1,535	1,506	1,520	— 43
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	-	— 15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,528	-	— 20
242 lots					

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	53.12	53.27	52.50	52.72	— .30
Jun	54.75	54.92	54.05	54.57	— .08
Jul	55.00	55.10	54.35	54.55	— .42
Aug	52.40	52.45	51.85	51.90	— .45
Oct	50.15	50.15	49.50	49.55	— .60
Dec	50.80	50.97	50.40	50.50	— .45
Feb	49.50	49.90	49.50	49.70	— .15
Apr	47.10	47.25	46.90	46.90	— .30

Est. sales: 6,323; sales Thurs. 5,641.

Total open interest Thurs. 27,979, up 285 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	66.60	67.30	65.50	66.40	— .12
May	66.75	67.30	65.50	66.30	— .12
Jul	66.60	67.25	65.60	66.57	+ .02
Aug	64.75	65.35	63.55	64.47	— .28

Est. sales: 4,882; sales Thurs. 4,842.

Total open interest Thurs. 10,745, up 153 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	48.40	48.65	48.05	48.65	+ .15
Apr	48.80	49.05	48.72	49.05	
May	51.00	51.05	50.80	51.05	— .05
Jun	54.25	54.32	53.75	54.32	— .03
Jul	53.10	53.10	52.72	52.92	— .18
Aug	50.40	50.82	50.40	50.82	— .13
Sep	.	.	.	48.10	— .15
Oct	47.10	47.10	47.10	47.10	— .05
Nov	.	.	.	46.70	— .80
Dec	.	.	.	47.60	— .80

Sales Thurs. 127.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,813, up 29 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Mar	59.95	61.40	59.95	61.00	+1.60
Apr	53.20	53.75	53.00	53.50	+ .40
May	50.75	50.75	49.90	50.50	— .25
Jun	.	.	.	50.90	
Sep	60.10	61.00	59.95	60.90	+ .80
Nov	.	.	.	59.60	
Dec	61.40	62.50	61.00	62.50	+1.30

Est. sales: 200; sales Thurs. 288.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,082, up 85 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	229.40	230.00	225.70	228.80	+ .20
May	222.50	224.00	221.10	223.80	+1.90
Jul	219.00	220.80	218.00	220.50	+1.80
Sep	216.00	217.60	215.20	217.20	+2.00
Nov	205.50	206.50	204.50	205.00	+ .80

Est. sales: 2,821; sales Thurs. 3,387.

Total open interest Thurs. 8,787, off 272 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	209.50	212.30	209.50	211.60	+2.80
May	213.00	214.20	212.30	213.20	+1.80
Jul	213.00	213.40	211.90	213.00	+1.10
Sep	210.00	211.30	209.30	210.50	+ .50
Nov	209.00	209.50	208.00	208.50	— .30
Jan	209.00	209.00	208.00	209.00	— .50
Mar	210.00	210.00	209.08	209.00	— .50

Sales: Thurs. 659.

Total open interest Thurs. 4,428, off 2 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.66	90.68	90.64	90.66	+.02
Jun	90.53	90.56	90.53	90.55	+.04
Sep	90.45	90.47	90.43	90.45	+.03
Dec	90.46	90.47	90.43	90.44	+.02
Mar	90.49	90.51	90.46	90.47	+.02
Jun	90.53	90.53	90.50	90.51	+.03
Sep	90.56	90.57	90.53	90.53	.
Dec	90.56	90.58	90.56	90.57	+.04

Est. sales: 1,711; sales Thurs. 3,765.

Total open interest Thurs. 54,473, up 247 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA 8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	87-30	88-00	87-26	87-29	+03
Jun	87-30	88-01	87-26	87-31	+03
Sep	88-02	88-03	87-28	88-01	+02
Dec	88-04	88-05	87-31	88-01	+03
Mar	88-03	88-03	87-31	88-01	+03
Jun	88-01	88-01	87-28	87-31	+03
Sep	87-26	87-28	87-25	87-27	+03
Dec	87-26	87-26	87-22	87-25	+04
Mar	87-21	87-24	87-19	87-24	+05
Jun	87-18	87-19	87-18	87-19	+03
Sep	87-14	87-15	87-12	87-15	+02

Sales: Thurs. 2,836 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 63,493, up 20 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.					
Mar	89-19	89-19	89-12	89-17	+04
Jun	89-28	89-28	89-18	89-24	+04
Sep	90-01	90-02	89-25	89-31	+03
Dec	90-07	90-07	89-31	90-03	+04
Mar	90-02	90-06	90-01	90-03	+04
Jun	90-05	90-05	90-02	90-04	+04
Sep	90-05	90-06	90-02	90-04	+03
Dec	90-05	90-06	90-02	90-03	+02
Mar	.	.	.	90-03	+03
Jun	90-07	90-07	90-02	90-03	+03
Sep	90-04	90-04	90-03	90-04	+03

Sales Thurs. 7,380 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 45,307, up 309 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar	10.30	10.31	10.30	10.30	— .05
Jun	10.63	10.69	10.47	10.52	— .20
Sep	10.80	10.85	10.61	10.68	— .18
Dec	10.80	10.85	10.67	10.70	— .18
Mar	10.81	10.81	10.70	10.70	— .18
Jun	10.76	10.76	10.67	10.67	— .16

Sales Thurs. 274 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,734, up 6 from Wed.

IMM Futures
March 2, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.5990	0.5993	0.5960	0.5964	—0.0033
June	0.6152	0.6155	0.6120	0.6129	—0.0037
Sept	0.6310	0.6310	0.6272	0.6272 a	—0.0053
Dec	0.6455	0.6465	0.6410	0.6415 b	—0.0052
Mar	0.6530	0.6530	0.6520 a	0.6520	—0.0041
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2345	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2355	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T	N.T.	0.2365	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	4883	4901	4883	4890	—0102
June	4971	4984	4968	4969	—0034
Sept	5050	5080 b	5043	5046	—0036
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T	5125 a	—0100
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0210	2.0210	2.016 a	2.0165	—0.0055
June	2.0150	2.0150	2.0070	2.0070	—0.0085
Sept	2.0060	2.0070	2.0025	2.0025	—0.0085
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.9980	—0.0080
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8445	0.8452	0.8428	0.8442	+0.0018
June	0.8453	0.8457	0.8431	0.8445	+0.0013
Sept	0.8470	0.8470	0.8437	0.8460	+0.0007
Dec	0.8470	0.8470	0.8455	0.8468	+0.0028
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5396	0.5400	0.5392	0.5395 b	—0.0015
June	0.5485	0.5490	0.5481	0.5483	—0.0017
Sept	0.5571	0.5572	0.5558	0.5562	—0.0025
Dec	0.5650	0.5650	0.5625	0.5627 a	—0.0026
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5787	Unch.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—12

Brit Pet	FloEasCst	Stone Con
Dan River	FostWheel	UnEl 8pfL
FedSignal n	IntMin Chm	UnOil Cal
Fisher Fds	OKC Corp	WnPac Ind

NEW LOWS—13

AMF Inc	LeaswTrn n	PSind 8.38pf
CapCities	NiagM Pow	TRW 4.50pf
Castle Cke	Penney JC	UnEl 4.56pf
Deltec Int	PSind 8.52pf	UnivFds
Dennys Inc		

Company Reports
Revenue, Profits in Millions

Japan
Mitsubishi Petrochemical

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	253,879.	268,078.
Profits	1,839.	825.00
Per Share	5.88	2.64

(Figures in yen)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 2
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
6¼	2½	Ranson				6	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
11⅞	9⅝	Roper	.90	8.9	2	46	10¼	10	10⅛	
21½	13	Rorer	.76	4.3	13	3788	18⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅜
25¼	15	Rosario	.50a	2.1	12	55	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅜
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.10	.5	11	205	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.7	9	36	13¾	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
65½	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	7.5	7	189	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞	+ ¼
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.2	10	8	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	
13⅝	9¾	RussTog	.88	8.9	8	15	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
23¾	14⅞	RyanH	1	6.1	7	12	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	13½	RyderS	.80	3.9	6	78	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
10¾	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.2	13	153	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
23½	15⅛	SCM	1.10	6.1	4	39	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
23¾	6¼	SPSTec	.50	3.2	7	42	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ¼
36⅞	22½	Sabine	.56	1.7	23	17	33⅝	33½	33¼	+ ½
13	6⅜	Safedin	.32	2.9	11	25	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.2	7	84	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
16¼	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.5	5	69	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	4.9	14	105	27⅛	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
14	12⅛	StJoLP	1.26	10.	7	8	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
43⅝	34⅜	StLSaF	2.50	6.6	5	27	38	38	38	— ⅛
12½	10	SPaul	1e	9.4		15	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	6.2	7	75	29⅝	29	29	+ ⅛
8¾	5½	Salant	.40	6.3	4	44	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
21¾	8½	Sambos	.60	6.8	6	302	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	8	78	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	
16½	9	SJuanR	1.05t	7.0	21	62	15⅛	14⅞	15	
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.40	2.2	9	18	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
39½	29¼	SFeInd	2.20	6.5	6	524	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅜
40½	22¾	SFeInt	.72	2.7	10	120	26⅞	26½	26¾	— ¼
19⅝	13	SgtWel	.88	6.4	7	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
7⅞	4¾	SaulRE				19	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
8½	3½	SavASTp			17	73	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
15	6⅜	SavOnD	.40	4.3	7	43	9⅝	9	9¼	
13⅝	10⅜	SavEIP	1	8.9	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11½	SavE pf1.28		11.		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅜	11⅜	Savin	.50	3.9	3	135	13⅛	12¾	12¾	
8⅜	4⅜	Saxon			7	131	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6	2⅞	Schaefer				1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
38	26⅜	SchrPlo	1.24	4.3	8	404	29⅛	28⅞	29	— ¼
16¾	9¼	Schlitz	.40	3.8	26	106	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
103¾	64⅝	Schlmb	1.65	1.4	16	739	97⅞	96⅞	97	— ⅛
21⅝	18	SCOA	.80	4.3	7	38	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
6⅜	3½	ScotLad	.36r	7.8		44	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFel	1.60	6.5	6	19	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
21¾	15⅞	ScottF	.64	3.4	7	432	18¾	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	12⅝	ScottP	.84	5.0	7	1181	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Scottys	.32	2.7	8	51	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.4	6	45	19⅛	18⅞	19	
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder			16	36	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	8½	Scud pf .81e		9.1		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
15¼	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46		11.		12	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
36⅞	16⅝	SeaCont	.42	2.1	5	111	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	
35⅜	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.8	5	170	25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅛
15½	7	SeabWA	.40b	3.2	5	70	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
31½	23	Seafst	1.12	4.5	7	x336	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
30¾	20⅝	Seagrm	1.12	3.8	11	342	29⅝	29⅜	29½	
17½	9⅝	Seagrv	.17e	1.2	8	11	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
29¼	14¾	SealPw	1.10	5.6	6	3	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG	.52	3.9	10	1014	13⅝	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
28⅛	19⅝	Sears	1.28	6.4	8	1115	20	19¾	20	
14¾	7⅛	Seatrain			6	419	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
48¼	25⅛	Sedco	.64	2.4	8	31	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	SeigLt	1.20b	10.	6	7	12¼	12	12	— ¼
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt	.28	3.6	5	44	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
15⅝	7⅛	Shakspr	.52	5.6	6	19	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
28⅝	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.1	6	15	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
34½	17⅞	Shapell	.15	.5	3	14	27½	27¼	27½	
17½	5⅝	ShearH	.40	4.0	3	16	10⅛	9⅞	10	
37⅜	29	ShellOil	2	5.9	6	429	34½	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜
53½	37⅜	ShellT	1.33e	2.5	11	1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	6.7	4	51	10½	10⅜	10½	
21¾	14¾	ShelG pf1.35		8.2		2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
31⅛	19⅝	Sherwin			28	13	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.0	7	15	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
27⅝	19½	Signal	.80	3.6	5	317	22½	21½	22½	+ ⅜
38⅝	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.8	6	41	31⅜	31	31	— ⅜
21⅛	8⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.6	13	63	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
14⅝	8⅝	SimpPat	.56	4.7	12	887	12⅛	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
24⅜	13⅛	Singer	.80	6.0	4	103	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
38¾	30¼	Singr pf3.50		11.		2	31¾	31⅝	31¾	— ⅛
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs	.80	3.2	8	133	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
29½	11⅛	Skil Cp	.40e	1.4	11	50	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.6	7	137	10⅜	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
24⅞	14⅛	SmithA	1.40	7.8	3	15	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
50½	30½	SmithInt	.92	2.1	8	70	44⅛	43⅝	44	
102½	48⅝	Smitkin	2.40	2.7	16	397	89½	88¾	89	+ ½
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	5.2	4	15	15½	15¼	15¼	
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.4	7	1	18½	18½	18½	
44⅞	27¾	SnapOn	1.28	3.4	13	31	38⅛	37¾	37⅞	— ⅜
9¼	7	SonyCp	.10e	1.3	13	82	8	7⅞	7⅞	
21½	17⅛	SooLin			7	19	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	SoAltTr				21	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.7	8	39	17¾	17⅜	17¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	17	SoJerIn	1.68	9.2	8	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
45⅜	24⅜	Soutdwn	.60	1.5	7	11	41¼	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	SoetBk	.60	4.8	6	40	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅞	SoCalE	2.48	9.3	8	279	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
17⅛	13¼	SouthCo	1.54	11.	10	5837	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
20⅞	17⅜	SoInGE	1.52	8.5	6	21	18	17¾	17⅞	
38⅝	29½	SoNRes	1.25	3.7	7	41	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
39½	34½	SNETel	3.20	8.4	6	25	37⅞	37½	37⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	8.6	6	136	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ¼
57¼	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.4	6	36	50¼	50	50	
29⅜	27½	SoRy pf2.60		9.4		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
26⅛	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	7.6	8	34	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	22⅛	Soutind	.72b	2.8	9	209	26	25⅛	26	+ ⅜
57½	38⅝	SouRoyl	1	1.8	16	55	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	16⅛	SwtAir n	.28	1.6	5	29	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
29⅜	23½	SwtBsh	1.24	5.2	6	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
17	8½	SwtForo	.30	2.0	5	130	15⅝	14¾	14⅞	— ⅜
32½	20	SwtFl pf1.50		5.4		40	29	28	28	—1½
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.2	9	82	14	13⅝	13⅞	
17⅞	12½	SpartF	.40	2.7	7	4	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
15½	8⅞	Sparton	.60	4.8	12	24	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh			15	56	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
23½	14½	SperryH	1	6.6	5	12	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
49⅞	32⅝	SperryR	1.32	2.9	7	664	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	
20⅞	12⅝	SprngsM	1.05	6.7	6	29	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.6	8	189	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ½
37⅜	22	Squibb	1.08	3.2	13	495	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	11¾	StaRite	.70	5.8	6	2	12	12	12	
23	16½	Staley	1	4.9	16	31	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
29⅜	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.7	9	298	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
46	40	StdBr pf3.50		8.6		z100	40½	40½	40½	
35	19½	StBPnt	.56	2.8	9	115	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
20½	11⅜	StdMotA	.64	4.0	8	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
48⅞	37¼	StOilCl	2.80	6.3	7	514	45⅛	44½	44⅝	— ⅜
58½	44	StOInd	3	5.4	8	501	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	+ ⅝
50	28⅝	StOilOh	.88	1.9	12	590	47¼	46⅝	47	— ½
12¼	6¼	StPacCp	.50b	6.3	4	36	8	7⅞	8	
17⅜	12⅝	Standex	.65	4.2	7	14	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.4	7	85	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ½
30¼	22⅝	Starrel	1.32	4.6	6	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
5⅜	3½	StMutInv			22	33	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
12⅛	9¾	StaMSe	1.05	10.		19	10⅛	10	10⅛	
49¼	36	StaufCh	2	5.1	7	30	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅝
13	8½	SterChi	.56a	5.5	5	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8	6⅛	SterlBcp	.66	9.4	4	41	7⅛	7	7	
19¼	12⅜	SterlDg	.77	4.8	10	793	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.6	12	45	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
25½	12⅜	Sterndnt	.50	2.1	10	54	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅜	StevenJ	1.20b	8.6	5	42	14⅛	13⅞	14	
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.9	6	3	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
31½	17¾	StokVC	1.32	4.6	9	38	28¾	28⅝	28½	+ ½
13	10⅞	StokVC pf	1	8.9		z100	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
54¼	42½	StoneW	2.75r	6.0	8	115	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	10½	StonCon	.60	2.0	22	317	u29⅝	28½	29⅝	+ ⅞
20⅝	13½	StopShp	1.10	7.2	4	65	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec			14	278	31½	31	31½	+ ⅜
35⅝	22¼	StorerB	1.30	4.1	8	21	31¾	31¾	31¾	+1
17¾	12½	StridRit	1.08	8.1	6	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
32⅞	27⅞	StuWor	1.25	4.3	5	23	29	28½	29	+ ⅞
5	2¾	SuavSho	.20	5.9	12	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.6	6	96	20⅛	19¾	20	— ⅛
32	20	SunChm	.60	2.2	5	10	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ¼
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.6	14	246	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
47⅝	35¼	SunCo	2.80	6.3	7	167	44⅜	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
48⅝	36⅝	SunC pf	2.25	4.9		6	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	7.2	6	147	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
24⅛	19	Sundstr	.80	3.6	7	79	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
69¾	50	Sunds pf3.50		6.1		9	57	56	57	+2
16¼	9	SunsM	.20e	1.3	28	240	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ¼
20¼	15⅜	SuprVal	.54	3.2	9	101	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
344½	241	SuprOil	2.80	.8	37	27	333	332	332	+2
16⅛	9⅜	SupmkG	.42	3.5	5	40	12	11⅞	12	
31	19⅜	Supm pf1.30		5.4		1	24	24	24	+ ½
13¼	5	Supscp				17	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	15⅛	Swank	1.40a	6.5	6	41	21⅝	21	21⅝	
21¼	14½	Sybron	.96	5.1	7	87	19	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
16	7⅜	Systron	.10	1.0	8	48	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ½
		— T—T—T —								
20⅞	10⅜	TRE	.84	5.7	7	33	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
42⅛	31	TRW	1.80	5.4	6	234	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
81	64	TRW pr4.50		6.9		21	65	d63¾	65	+ ½
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	3.1	7	14	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
5	1¾	Talcott				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15⅛	10⅜	Talley	1	9.3	6	33	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Talley pf	1	9.0		26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21⅛	16½	TampE	1.32	7.5	7	219	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
34⅞	19¾	Tandy			8	453	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	13½	Tandycft			11	38	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
13¼	7¼	Tappan	.28	2.7	51	24	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
15½	7⅛	Tchncolr	.60	5.3	8	64	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	7⅜	Technicn			10	119	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
54	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	14	224	51½	51¼	51⅜	+ ¼
10⅝	6⅛	Telecor			7	80	9⅝	9⅜	9¾	
126⅛	71⅜	Teledn	9.14t	7.7	6	523	118⅞	116¼	118¼	+2
14⅞	8¼	Teleprmt			17	119	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
9¼	3	Telex			10	144	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
34½	28¼	Tennco	2.20	7.4	7	343	29¾	29½	29¾	
89½	81⅛	Tenc pr	7.40	8.8		z328	84⅛	83⅞	84⅛	+ ¼
128½	104½	Tennc pf5.50		5.0		2	109	109	109	
12⅝	6¾	Tesoro			6	671	10	9½	9¾	+ ½
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16		9.4		88	22⅞	21¾	22⅞	+1¼
27⅞	22¼	Texaco	2	8.2	7	1094	24⅞	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
41⅜	35	TexCm	1.40	3.8	8	117	36⅞	36½	36½	
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.8	7	84	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	+ ½
27⅜	25⅛	TxET pf2.40		9.1		21	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
30⅞	26¼	TxET pf2.87		11.		4	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
48⅝	34⅝	TexGT	2.64	6.8	7	8	39	38⅝	39	+ ½
47¾	34⅜	TxGs pf1.50		3.9		3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅞
21	16	TexInd	.60	3.1	5	59	19⅝	19¼	19½	
92½	61⅜	TexInst	2	2.5	15	135	79	78½	78½	— ½
11⅛	5⅜	TexInt			19	304	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
36½	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.1	9	386	34⅛	33⅞	34	
57	41¼	TxPcLd	.40e	.9	15	3	45¾	45½	45⅝	+ ¼
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.3	8	278	20	19⅞	19⅞	
24⅞	15⅛	Texsglf	1.20	5.1	18	192	23¾	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
44⅜	35¼	TexgIf pf	3	7.1		16	42½	42	42¼	— ¼
13½	2¼	Texfi Ind			8	189	7⅞	7¼	7⅛	— ¼
35	23	Textron	1.80	7.3	6	278	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
38½	27	Textr pf2.08		7.5		4	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
31½	20⅞	Textr pf1.40		6.4		55	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
39⅝	24¼	Thiokol	1.30	4.2	7	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
48⅜	34	ThmBet	1.52	3.7	13	36	41⅞	41⅛	41⅝	+ ¼
14⅞	8¼	ThomIn	.52b	5.6	5	11	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.3	5	9	24	23⅞	24	
16	7⅜	Thrifty	.60	4.3	12	92	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅜
36⅜	17¾	Ticor	1.28	3.6	9	182	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ¼
28⅜	19¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.8	8	129	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
34⅜	16⅛	Tigerint	.60	3.0	6	203	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
50⅞	34⅜	Timeln	1.50	3.8	7	442	39¾	39	39¼	+ ½
32⅞	28	Timl pfB1.57		5.4		167	29¼	29	29¼	+ ½
35¼	22⅜	TimesM	1.20	4.0	7	150	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	41⅜	Timkn	3	5.8	7	21	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅛
9	5	TobinP				2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
34½	12¾	ToddSh			7	10	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
18½	12¾	Tokheim	.60	3.4	9	81	17⅝	17½	17¾	+ ¼
25½	20⅜	TolEdis	2.20	10.	8	44	22⅛	21¾	22	
12⅛	7⅜	TonkaCp				24	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	8¼	ToolRol	.40b	3.7	7	48	11	10⅞	10⅞	
25⅜	17⅝	ToroCo	.72	2.9	8	109	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
26⅛	14⅛	Tracor	.40	2.1	7	27	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅝
21⅜	17½	Trane			7	115	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
38¼	27¾	TranUn	2.12	7.2	6	59	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	12	TWC			3	276	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	11.		5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅜	TWC pf	1.90	12.		44	16¼	16	16⅛	
19⅝	12⅛	Transm	1	6.0	5	2178	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	
23¼	19½	TranInc	2	10.		21	20¼	20	20	
25⅞	16⅜	Transco	1.10	4.6	9	102	24	23⅝	23⅝	
12⅞	7½	Transcn	.60	5.2	7	52	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
104⅞	97¼	TrG pf 10.32		10.		z90	99	99	99	
27⅜	23½	TrGP pf2.50		10.		1	25	25	25	+ ¼
18¼	11⅞	TrnsOh	.40b	2.7	3	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
29⅞	18⅛	Tranwy	1.60	8.3	5	29	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
40⅝	28⅜	Travlrs	2.08	5.9	4	372	35⅝	35	35⅛	— ⅛
44⅜	33	Travelr pf	2	5.3		1	38	38	38	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅜	TriCon	2.07e	12.		142	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	TriSoM			6	14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
13½	7⅛	TriaInd	.10r	1.2	7		8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
24¾	14⅞	TriaPc	.72	3.9	6	91	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
11¾	6⅜	Trico	.16	2.0	8	21	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	— ⅛
25	15⅞	Trinty1n	1	5.1	6	17	19½	18¾	19½	+ ½
17¼	14⅞	TucsnG	1.42	8.8	8	359	16⅛	16	16⅛	
40¾	21⅞	TCFox	1.40a	4.0	5	181	35⅜	34⅞	35¼	+ ½
24½	15⅝	TwinDs	1	5.1	7	13	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
23¾	13⅞	TycoLab	.80	4.8	3	39	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
19¼	13⅜	TylerCp	.45	2.8	8	99	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ¼
40½	17	Tymshr			16	503	36⅛	34¼	36	+2½
		— U—U—U —								
45¾	19⅞	UAL	1	3.9	2	697	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½
22¾	16⅛	UGI	1.64	9.2	6	36	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
30	25⅞	UGI pf 2.75		10.		z100	27	27	27	+ ½
22⅜	14	UMC	1.20	8.1	6	33	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
3¼	1⅛	UMET Tr				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	2.0	5	69	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
33⅞	17	UVInd	1	3.1	6	2329	32½	31⅝	31⅞	—1
92½	60¼	UVIn pf5.50		6.4		19	91½	86	86	—6
14⅜	9⅞	Unarco	.76	6.9	5	3	11	10⅞	11	
63¼	49⅞	UniNV	3.93e	6.4	6	12	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅜
38	12⅞	UnBncp	.92	3.6	10	1051	26⅞	25⅜	25¾	+1⅜
51⅞	36½	UCamp	2.40	4.9	10	567	48⅝	48½	48½	— ¼
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.7	6	416	36⅜	36⅛	36¼	
11¼	6⅜	UnCmrce	.20	2.2	11	35	9	9	9	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.24t	4.8	6	64	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
15¾	11⅜	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	261	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
49½	39⅞	UnEl pf4.50		11.		z90	42½	42¼	42½	— ¼
51¾	45⅞	UnEl pf 4.56		10.		z10	44½	d44½	44½	—1
77	75	UnEl pfL	8	10.		z2400	u77¼	76¾	77¼	+1¾
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13		10.		1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
60⅜	46⅛	UnOCal	2.60	4.3	7	446	u60½	60¼	60½	+ ¼
60¼	41⅜	UPacC	2.30	4.1	10	462	56⅞	56⅛	56½	— ⅛
8½	5	Uniroyal			163	201	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
84	42	Unirvl pf	8	14.		z1380	57½	54½	56	—1½
15½	6¾	UnBrnd	.15e	1.7	5	24	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
21¾	11⅜	UBrd pf1.20		11.		3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
38¾	29⅞	UEnRs	2.48	6.7	5	83	37⅜	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
26½	14⅜	UFinCal	1.13	5.2	5	253	21⅞	20¾	21⅞	+1¼
23½	13⅞	UnGrty	.16	.8	7	217	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	22½	Uillum	2.56	10.	8	14	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
22	14½	UnitInd	.85b	6.0	5	20	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
19½	8¼	UniInn	.22	2.0	5	9	11	11	11	— ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.9	5	66	11¾	11½	11½	+ ¼
2¾	1⅜	UnPkMn				20	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
22¼	15⅛	UnRefg	.72	3.5	4	15	20½	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	14⅜	USFoS	1.58e	11.		87	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
37¼	29	USFid	2.40	7.3	4	308	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	+ ½
33⅝	21	USGyps	2	6.9	5	295	28⅞	28½	28⅞	
30⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80		7.1		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6¼	USHom	.52	5.7	3	102	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅜	USInd	.64	8.0	5	186	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
7	4⅜	US Rty				29	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	USShoe	1.32	6.2	5	360	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.9	8	176	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
37	27⅝	USTobc	1.84	5.8	10	29	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
52½	33⅜	UnTech	2.20	6.2	7	523	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
140½	101	UTch pf7.32		7.2		4	102	102	102	
70¼	49¼	UTch pf3.87		7.7		74	51	50	50	
20	17⅜	UniTel	1.44	7.6	7	373	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	21⅛	UniT 2pf1.50		6.4		2	23½	23½	23½	
23¼	10⅜	Unitrod	.25	1.2	11	112	21½	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅝	Univar	.56	8.0	6	17	7	6⅞	7	
22	17½	UnivFd	.96	5.6	7	38	17½	d17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.4	7	93	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
56	32⅝	Upjohn	1.52	3.7	9	308	41⅝	41	41	— ⅛
25	16½	USLIFE	.64	3.0	7	240	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	9¼	UsliteF	.96a	9.5		16	10⅛	10	10⅛	
19⅜	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.5	10	66	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
31¼	27½	UtPL pf2.80		9.8		2	28½	28⅜	28½	
		— V—V—V —								
21⅝	16⅛	VF Cp	1.40	7.7	6	23	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.60	3.3	7	24	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
9¾	4¾	Valleyln	.40	7.0	18	22	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	7.2	5	9	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	11⅜	Varian	.40	2.5	60	196	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
15	7½	Varo	.32	4.0	4	51	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅛	Veeco	.40	2.2	7	81	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
9⅝	4	Vendo				7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Venice				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅜	11¾	VestSe	1.36e	11.		6	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	17¼	Viacom	.25	1.0	13	36	26⅛	25½	25⅞	
15¼	13¼	VaEPw	1.32	9.8	7	218	13½	13¼	13⅜	
99⅛	86	VaEP pf8.84		9.9		z70	89	88	89	+1
99⅞	90	VaEP pf8.60		9.3		z20	92½	92½	92½	
30⅝	27	VaEP pf2.90		10.		9	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
84½	71¾	VaEP pf7.45		10.		z1390	72⅝	72½	72⅝	+ ⅛
16	7⅜	Vornado			57	117	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
16	8¼	VulcInc	.68	4.9	5	46	14¼	13	14	+1⅛
37¼	24⅛	VulcnM	1.60	5.2	7	4	31	30⅞	30⅞	
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.8	12	63	34	33½	33½	
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.4	5	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.8	7	23	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
56	42½	Wach pf2.20		5.1		4	43	42½	43	
7	3½	WachRty				125	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
29⅜	17¼	WalMrt	.22	.9	14	90	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
30½	17¼	Walgrn	1.40	5.6	6	38	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
38	27⅝	WlkrA	1.60a	4.6	7	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
33⅝	18⅝	WallBus	.84	3.5	8	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
29⅜	17⅝	WalMu	1.40	6.4	4	23	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	6.0	5	17	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		5.7		6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd			9	45	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco			6	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.8	7	14	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
57½	31	WrnCom	1	2.2	7	205	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	
32½	22⅜	WarnrL	1.20	5.1	9	250	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
27	22½	WashGs	2.28	9.7	9	18	23¾	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	19⅝	WshNat	1.20	5.1	5	19	24	23⅝	23⅝	
37⅜	20⅝	WashSH	1.40	3.8	10	8	37⅛	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.2	7	26	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
31⅞	19⅝	WasteM	.50	1.7	11	187	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.1	13	41	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	WayGos	.48	8.5	7	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	WeanUn	.20	3.6	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20e	1.1	12	256	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
40¾	27⅛	WeisMkt	1.20	3.4	9	10	35	35	35	— ⅛
33¼	24⅜	WellsF	1.72	6.2	5	43	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	10.	8	21	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.6	5	42	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	8¾	WstctT	.80	7.4	9	10	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	5.1	3	103	8	7⅞	7⅞	
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	8.2		7	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.5	6	864	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.5	9	144	26⅜	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
42¼	24⅛	WPacIn	1	2.4		75	u42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
25½	15	WnPubl	.88	3.6	24	82	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	8.0	7	205	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
52	42	WnUn pf4.60		9.9		1	46½	46½	46½	
58	47	WnUn pf4.90		10.		3	49	48⅝	49	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅜	WUn dpf1.18		11.		16	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	21	WUTI pf2.56		11.		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.5	6	1418	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac	1.32	5.1	7	37	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	16	Weybrg	1.08	6.0	5	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	20⅜	Weyerhr	1	3.6	9	676	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80		6.8		222	41⅝	41	41	— ⅛
41	27⅛	WheelF	1.20	3.9	9	26	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
44¾	32	WheelF pf	2	5.9		5	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	8⅞	WheelPit			4	133	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
49½	32	WhelPit pf5		12.		z150	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
24⅜	17⅛	Whirlpl	1.20	6.5	7	97	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	6.4	5	111	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
44	39½	WhitC pfA	3	7.5		4	40	40	40	+ ⅛
44	37	WhitC pfC	3	7.9		3	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	
15⅝	5⅛	WhiteMt				607	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅛	Whittak	.50	4.0	6	186	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.6	5	39	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
12	6½	Wiebldt	.44	4.8	9	20	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	14	Williams	1	5.7	37	282	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.8	21	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
31¼	28½	WinDx	1.44	4.9	9	5	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			36	162	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	9¾	WinterJ	1	9.9	13	23	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.7	7	156	26	25⅞	25⅞	
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.5	6	10	20⅛	20¼	20¼	
28⅝	25¼	WisG pf2.55		9.7		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.1	9	23	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS	1.62	9.0	7	41	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
24⅞	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.6	6	54	21½	21¼	21⅛	
17½	10	WitfrR	.80	7.4	4	13	11	10⅞	10⅞	
13⅜	5	WolvrW	.30	2.9	7	141	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Womelc	.60	4.1	8	19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	15⅛	WoodPt	.48	1.8	13	77	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	7.0	5	197	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	26⅝	Wolw pf2.20		7.8		7	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	WorldAir			40	21	6	5⅞	6	
77½	56⅜	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	8	91	64⅛	64	64⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	8⅛	Wurltzr	.48	4.7	6	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅝	Wylain	.80	6.1	6	39	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.5	5	15	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
7⅛	2	Wyly				143	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	40½	Xerox	2.40	4.5	9	686	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
17	14¼	XTRA n	.52	3.4	3	84	15⅝	15	15⅛	
24⅜	10	Yates	.20	1.0	5	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	14⅜	ZaleCp	1	6.7	7	16	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
18⅞	10¼	Zapata	.30b	2.3	16	164	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅞	ZayreCp			4	30	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
19⅜	11⅜	ZenithR	1	7.3	11	x216	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
19½	12½	ZurnInd	.80	5.4	6	53	15	14⅞	14⅞	

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10⅞-11	3 15/16-4 1/16	1/16-3/16	12⅞-13⅛	7¾-7⅞
2 M.	10½-10⅝	3 15/16-4 1/16	1/16-3/16	12⅝-12⅞	7⅝-7⅞
3 M.	10⅝-10¾	4-4⅛	⅛-¼	12¾-12⅝	7⅞-8
6 M.	11-11⅛	4 5/16-4 7/16	7/16-9/16	12⅜-12⅝	8⅜-8⅝
1 Y.	11-11⅛	4 9/16-4 11/16	⅝-⅞	12½-12¾	9⅛-9⅜

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, March 2, 1979

	Bid	Asked
AELInd	5¾	6¼
AFAProt	10½	11½
AVMCo	4⅝	4⅝
AddisnW	10⅛	10⅝
AdvRoss	2½	2⅞
AdvMicr	19	19¾
AlexAlex	28¼	29
Allcoinc	18⅞	19⅝
AllvnB	10½	11½
AFinCp	21½	22½
AFurn	3⅞	4⅛
AGreet	11⅜	11¾
AMicros	11⅜	12½
AWeldng	16	17
Amterr	2⅝	2⅞
Anadite	6⅛	6½
AnheusB	25⅜	25⅞
AntaCp	7⅜	7⅝
ArdenGp	2⅛	2⅜
ArkWGs	19	19¾
AsdCola	21¼	22
AtlGsLt	15	15⅝
BairaCp	7⅝	8⅛
BangHE	14⅝	15⅛
BkamRt	11⅞	12¼
BasicRs	5¼	5⅝
BasstFr	16	16⅝
BavisMk	10	10½
Bgeline	9	10
BerzLab	31¾	32½
BibbCo	12½	13
BirdSon	21⅛	23
Birlchr	2⅛	2½
BlkHillP	26⅝	27¼
Bonanza	4	4⅜
BrooksS	30½	32
BrwTom	15⅛	15⅝
Buckbee	5	5½
Buckeye	14¼	14⅝
BurnupS	5⅝	6
CalWtSv	32½	34
ConradH	2½	3
CapSwC	10½	11¼
CapInAir	2⅝	3
CareCo	6⅝	8¼
CnVIPS	16¼	16⅝
ChmLea	24¼	25¼
ChesUt	9¼	10½
CircleF	5½	6½
CitzUtA	35½	36¼
CitzUtB	30½	31¼
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCo	7⅞	8⅝
ColuVent	1½	2⅛
ComCIH	22¼	22¾
CmIShr	22	24
CmwTel	34½	36½
ConnGn	34⅝	35½
ConPap	57⅜	58⅞
Crowld	15½	16½
CrasTre	14½	15
CuttrFed	1	1¾
Cycltron	15	16½
DanlyM	21¾	22⅜
DtaDes	10⅜	10⅛
DaytMal	21	23
DeklbAg	23⅞	24½
DeLuxC	29¼	30
DetCanT	12¼	13¼
DetIntB	18¼	20¼
DoweyEl	2	3
DiaCrys	22½	23¼
DixnCru	25	26½
Docutel	5¼	5⅝
DolIrGn	10¼	10⅝
Donldsn	22	23
DorchGs	11⅞	12⅛
DoyIDB	17½	18¼
DunkinD	13	13½
Durlron	16¼	17¼
Eberline	10	11
EconLab	22¾	23¼
ElPasEl	10⅛	10⅝
ElderBe	8¾	9½
EleNucl	4½	5
ElModul	4⅞	5¾
EnrDev	13	13¾
Entwistl	3¼	4
EatOil	21	22
EthanAl	25⅝	26½
Fabri	¾	1
FidUnLf	27¼	27¾
FtBkSys	36¼	37
FtBostn	16⅞	17½
FtEmpS	9¾	10¼
FtWnFin	4⅜	5
Fiickar	14¼	14¾
FleetPnt	12	13
FloWatU	⅞	4⅛
ForestO	16¼	16¾
Formigli	2¾	3½
FrankCp	8½	9
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndlce	22¼	23
GnRlEst	7½	9
GnReins	169	173
GovEFn	11½	12¼
GreenM	13	13½
GrevAdv	34	37
Gifintst	14½	16
Gyrodyn	5	5¼
Hardwk	11¾	12½
HrpRow	12½	13
HarpGp	21½	22¼
HartfNt	15⅞	16⅛
HenrdF	19½	20¼
Holobm	2¾	2⅝
Hoover	10⅝	10⅞
HarlzRs	1⅛	1⅝
HyattInt	13	15
IndNucl	3½	4
Infraind	3½	4
IntelCp	56	57½
IntrcEnr	5½	6½
IntmlGs	13½	14
InBkWsh	9⅛	10½
IwaSaUt	25⅛	25¾
JamWPr	8½	9¼
Jamsby	15½	16¼
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	17¼	18
KaisSt pf	18	18⅝
Kaivar	2	2⅜
Kaman	17¾	18½
KmpAm	13	13½
KaleGre	¼	¾
Kaysam	3	3¾
KellySv	27½	29
Keuffel	12½	13½
Kimball	16⅞	17⅞
Kinolnt	11½	12½
KnapeV	14¼	15¼
Kratos	11½	12½
Lanceln	20¾	21½
LandRes	2⅝	2⅞
LaneCo	19⅝	20½
LtdStor	6⅝	7½
LinBcst	35¾	36½
Lagetrn	10¼	11¼
MadsGE	15½	16
MagnilPet	1 5-16	1 7-16
MalarRt	1	1¼
Mallkrt	31	32
MatAsst	18⅝	19¼
MavlLP	25	26½
McCorm	13⅝	14⅛
McQuay	18	18⅝
MidsxW	19	20
MdldCap	5⅞	6¾
MidlRes	2⅝	3⅛
MidlBks	25½	26½
Millipr	28½	29¼
MisnVlG	18⅝	19¼
MontCol	8¼	8⅝
MoorePd	15½	16½
MorgRes	2	2¾
Mostek	19	19½
MatchM	12½	14
MotClub	6¼	6⅜
Mueller	21	22
NarpCo	22⅜	25¼
NatGOil	16½	17½
NwldRE	13⅝	14¼
NJNGas	15	15½
NielsnA	20⅞	21⅜
NielsnB	21	21½
NoCarGs	11⅞	11⅞
NoEOl un	75	76½
NwINGs	10⅛	10¾
NwsIPS	16½	17
Noxell	17⅞	18⅛
OgilvyM	24½	25
OhFerro	9¼	10¼
OtterTP	21⅞	22⅛
PCAInt	8½	8⅞
PabstB	12¾	13¼
PcGaR	21	21¾
PauleyP	6¼	7
PeerMf	7⅝	8½
PenaEnt	16⅝	16⅝
Petrolit	45⅞	46⅞
PetNbon	17½	18½
PierceSS	10¾	11½
Pinkrtn	26	27
PlonHiB	18¼	18¾
Plastline	2	3
Posels	3⅛	3⅝
Progro	1	1⅛
PbSvNC	10⅛	11
PurlBen	19	19¾
PutDCop	7⅞	8⅝
Qualinns	4⅝	5
RagenPr	6⅞	7⅞
Raychm	73½	75½
Raymnd	21½	22½
RecgEq	7¼	8⅛
RoadEx	26⅛	27½
RobbMy	32	34
Roselon	3⅛	4⅛
Rouse	8⅝	8⅞
RusStov	14⅞	15⅝
Sodller	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2⅜	3
ScrippH	50	53
SecPac	27	27⅝
SeisDelt	10⅛	10⅝
Svcmstr	28⅝	29½
Shawmt	29⅛	30½
SolidStS	8¾	9¼
SCalWtr	14¾	15½
SwGaCp	10⅞	11¼
SwEISv	15½	16¼
Standyn	22	23⅝
StdRegs	23	24
StanHP	23	24
SterlSt	6¼	6⅝
StrawCl	27½	29
SuperEl	6⅞	7¼
TIME DC	4⅞	5⅛
Tampax	29½	30½
TecumP	65	67
Tennant	29	31
Tiffany	35½	37½
Tlerary	9	9½
ToscoCp	7½	7¼
TrnsOcO	18¾	19½
TricoPd	50	53
TrilnOG	4⅝	4⅞
TwnFd	13½	14½
UnMcGil	9¾	10¼
USSurg	17¼	17¾
USTrck	14⅛	14⅝
UVaBsh	22⅜	23⅛
UpPenP	17½	19¼
ValyGas	10¼	10¾
VanDus	16	16¾
VanceSn	4¾	5½
Velcro	8⅜	9⅜
VaNBsh	13⅝	14⅜
WshEnr	13⅞	14⅛
WebbRs	11½	12¼
Weldtrn	2	2¾
WiptnMg	8½	9
WellsGa	3	3¼
WinMtg	3½	4
WmrC	27¾	28½
WoodLot	28	28¾
WWEng	5⅝	6⅛
WrightW	5¼	6¾
ZionUta	18¼	19¼

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the March 2, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.006	4.025	107.995 *	46.815 *	0.2384	—	6.835 *	119.59 *	[illegible]
Brussels (c)	29.43	59.38	15.82	6.857	3.491 *	14.651	—	17.5285	[illegible]
Frankfurt	1.857	3.756	—	43.36 *	2.206 x	92.59 *	6.32 *	110.83 *	[illegible]
London(z)	2.02175	—	3.7555	8.66	1,702.50	4.056	59.39	3.391	[illegible]
Milan	841.70	1,701.55	453.23	196.47	—	N.A.	28.66	501.96	[illegible]
Paris	4.26375	Not Available							
Zurich	1.67645	3.38945	90.2616 *	39.13045 *	0.19915	83.60355 *	5.7049 *	—	[illegible]

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone 5.16875 ; Escudo 47.62 , Israeli £: 19.25 ; Peseta: 69.175 ; Schilling: 13.605 ; Sw.Krona: 4.3655 ; Yen 205.125 ; Norw. Krone: 5.0877 , Fin Mark: 3.9735 ; Belgian Financial Franc:29.75 ; Hong Kong $ 4.82715 , Singapore $: 2.1685 ; Canadian $: 84.405 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe
Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92	93
Ashland 7½-82	95½	96½
Australia 8¼-83	94¼	95¼
Australia 8¾-91	94¼	95¼
Australia 8¼-92	88¾	89¾
BTokyo 7⅝-84	90¾	91¾
Barclays 8½-92	89¾	90¾
BCHyd. 7¾-85	89¾	90¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	88½	89½
BFCE 8¾-83	96	97
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	97¾	98¾
BrokenHill 8-85	91	92
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93¾	94¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	91¼	92¼
Charbonag 8⅝-81	96	97
Citvinvest 8¼-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	87	88
Conoco 8-86	94¼	95¼
Cutler Ham 8-87	92	93
EEC 8¼-82	94½	95½
EEC 7¾-84	90½	91½
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8¾-97	90	91
EIB 8¼-83	93½	94½
EIB 8-84	92	93
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92	93
EMI 9¼-89	93	94
Ericsson 8½-89	91	92
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	95	96
Fiat 8-82	92½	93½
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gotaverkan 8½-87	90¼	91¼
Gould 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	94½	95½
Home Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
ICI 8¼-87	91	92
ISE Cnda 9-82	97¼	98¼
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95½	96½
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¼	93¼
Kockums 8-83	94¼	95¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	95	96
Michelin 9¼-86	97¾	98¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	94¼	95¼
Montreal 9¼-83	97¾	98¾
NCBoard 8-87	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86	95¾	96¾
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	91¼	92¼
NZealand 9¼-82	98	99
NZealand 8½-83	95½	96½
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¼	93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-87	96½	97½
Occidental 9¾-83	98	99
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91½	92½
Ontario 9-83	97¼	98¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94	95
QuebProv 8½-81	96¼	97¼
QuebProv 9-83	96½	97½
Ralston 7½-87	91	92
SaabScania 8½-89	89¾	90¾
S.A.S. 8-85	93¾	94¾
Shell 8-86	94	95
Shell 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Singer 8¾-82	93	94
Stlnd 8¾-88	97	98
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93¼	94¼
TMay 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	89½	90½
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
UnOil 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Utah 8-87	96½	97½
Vwagen 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89¾	90¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	105	107
Beatrice 6¼-91	99	101
Beatrice 4½-92	84	86
Beecham 6¾-92	103¼	104¼
Boots 6¾-93	92	93
Borden 6¾-91	94½	96½
Borden 5-92	84	86
BroadHale 4¾-87	71½	[illegible]
Carnation 4-88	70	72
Chevron 5-88	142	[illegible]
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	61
Chrysler 5-88	62	[illegible]
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	84½	[illegible]
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	118	120
Cummint 6¼-86	85	87
Dartind 4¾-87	80	82
EastKodak 4½-86	84	[illegible]
Ford 6-86	86½	[illegible]
Ford 5-88	78	[illegible]
GenElec 4¼-87	77	[illegible]
GenFoods 4½-82	88½	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾-82	82½	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾-87	71½	[illegible]
GulfWestn 5-86	85	87
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
ICI 6¾-97	92¼	[illegible]
INA 6-97	88½	[illegible]
ISE 6¾-89	86½	[illegible]
ITT 4¾-97	75½	[illegible]
Jusco 6-92	118	119
Komatsu 7¼-90	138	[illegible]
MorganJP 4¼-87	89½	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼-88	96	[illegible]
OwensIll 4½-87	97½	[illegible]
PenneyJC 4½-87	73	75
RCA 5-88	80½	[illegible]
Revlon 4¾-83	139½	[illegible]
Revlon 4¾-87	119	[illegible]
Sperry 4¼-88	92½	[illegible]
Squibb 4¾-87	80½	[illegible]
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	98½	[illegible]
UnCarb 4¾-82	88	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4½-87	76	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70½	[illegible]
Xerox 5-88	74	[illegible]

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long
Friday	95.10	[illegible]
Previous	95.13	[illegible]

Mar. 2 **

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅜	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.2	7	25	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
12	6⅝	APS	.36	4.1	6	18	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
2¾	1	ATI				3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¾	7	AVC				80	10½	9¼	10½	+ ⅞
27⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.3	9	23	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3¼	AZL			43	3	5½	5⅜	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7¼	ActonCp	.24b	2.7	6	22	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
15¼	6⅝	AdamR	.12	1.1	9	9	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
26⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.0	19	44	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
2⅞	1⅝	AegisCp			5	24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15¾	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.8	5	13	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
7⅞	2⅝	Aeronca			19	42	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
8	5¼	AffilHsp	.24	4.3	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23¼	16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.8	8	2	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	AfterSix	.32	5.4	4	13	6¼	d 5⅞	5⅞	— ½
8	3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	4.0	3	24	5	4⅜	5	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅛	AlbaW	.15e	3.1	3	32	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	2.9	6	30	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
5½	2½	AllegA wtO				5	4	4	4	— ⅛
1⅝	1-16	AllegA wtN				10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				228	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	— ½
7⅝	4¼	AlmySt	.20e	2.9	6	9	7⅛	6⅞	7	
9¼	3⅞	Alphaln	.10e	1.3	10	3	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
11½	7½	Altamil	.32e	3.2	4	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
2	⅝	AltecCp			25	25	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
8¾	5⅛	Altec pf				1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	12	AlterFd	.50	3.1	6	15	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
48⅝	43	Alcoa pf3.75		8.6		z50	43⅝	43½	43½	+ ½
41½	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.1	13	453	36⅝	35⅛	36½	+1⅝
5	3⅝	AmAgro			9	8	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
9½	6	AmBilt	.25	3.2		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
11	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.3	7	7	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	⅞	AmCopCp				6	2	2	2	
11⅜	7	AGerPd	.34	4.3	5	14	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
13½	5½	AIntPict				61	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	— ⅜
3¼	2¼	Alsroell	.09e	3.1	2	21	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅞	6⅝	AMzeA	.48	6.1	6	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	29½	AmMig	1.90t	5.3	7	1	36	36	36	+ ¼
14½	7⅝	AMdBld	.40	3.9	11	54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14¼	8¼	AMotln	.30	2.3	6	127	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	7.9	9	3	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
10⅝	7⅝	APrecs	.40	4.4	7	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	AScIE	.04e	.6		24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	7¼	AmTec	.50a	5.6	4	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
14¾	7½	AngloC	.18e	1.3	7	108	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
11¼	6⅝	Anken	.44	4.2	6	20	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
7½	6⅛	Anthony	.40	5.5	4	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	ApIDta	.16	1.5	9	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅞	ApldDev			19	71	9	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
	13⅝	AquilCo	.39	1.7	12	86	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
	7	Armin	.12	1.4	6	16	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
	6⅞	Arundel			4	17	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
	9¼	Asamer	.30	1.9		41	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	
	6½	Astrex			8	31	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	+ ½
	4⅝	Alalnta	.15e	3.6	4	2	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅝	AllsCM	.05e	1.6	35	27	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
	3½	AtlasCp wt				18	5⅛	5	5	
	3⅝	Audiotr	.12b	2.5	5	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
	18¾	Augat	.44	1.7	13	31	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
	2	AutoTrn				23	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
	1⅞	AutmRad				2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	28¾	AutoSw	.80a	2.3	10	6	35¼	35	35	+ ¼
	4⅛	AVEMC	.34	7.0	6	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
	16¾	Avondl	1.20	6.8	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
	7⅝	Aydin			9	20	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
	9	Badger	.70	6.8	5	7	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¼
	18⅞	Baldor	.28	1.1	12	5	25	24⅞	24⅞	
	1¼	Bangor wt				4	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
	7	Banistr	.40	4.8	14	10	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
	1¼	Barclay				96z	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
	2⅜	BarcoCa	.12	2.4	24	6	5	5	5	
	3⅝	BarnesE			12	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.2	129	6	9	8⅞	9	
	8⅛	BarryR	.20b	1.0	13	34	21¾	21	21	— ⅜
	4	BarthS			10	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	2⅝	BaruchF			40	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	1½	Barwick				6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	2	BelsctR			9	7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
	10⅝	BnfSt B	.40	2.2	6	4	18	17⅞	18	
	2½	BergEnt			5	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	5⅛	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	13	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
	13⅝	BrgB pf1.15		8.3		6	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
	1⅛	BernzO				29	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
	1⅛	Berven				105	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
	4	Beverly			11	86	7	6⅞	7	
	8	BicPen	.48	5.0	7	21	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
	8¼	BigVSp	.24	2.6	5	9	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
	16⅞	BinkMf	1b	5.3	6	2	19	19	19	
	9⅜	Blount	.48	2.7	5	5	18	18	18	+ ⅜
	3⅛	BodinAp				12	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
	5⅜	BoltBer	.20	1.7		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
	14⅝	BowVall	.10	.5	25	204	21½	20	20¾	— ⅝
	2⅞	Bowmar			34	17	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
	11¼	Bowne	.48b	2.5	8	5	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
	5½	BradfdN	.26	3.2	7	86	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.7	7	7	3½	3½	3½	
	7¼	Braniff wt				8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
	13	Brascan	1a	5.5	3	349	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ⅜
	20½	BraumE	1.40	4.7	8	5	30	30	30	
	3⅞	BreezeCp			8	38	12¾	12⅛	12¾	+ ¼
	3⅛	BroDort	.20	5.7	7	2	3½	3½	3½	
	1⅜	BrodySe			1	2	2	2	2	
	20½	BrnFB	1.16	3.6	11	80	33	32	32	—1
	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.1		2	4½	4¼	4⅜	
	9⅝	Buell	.50	4.3	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	3⅝	Bulldex			4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	1⅞	Burgess				4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	8⅞	Burnsin	.60	6.1	8	62	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
		— C—C—C —								
	10	CK Pet	.16	1.3	34	15	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
	3⅞	CDI			6	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
	6⅝	CHB Fd	.57t	7.0		219	8½	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
	3⅝	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	7	33	4⅛	4	4⅛	
	9½	CRS	.30	3.0	5	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
	11⅝	CSE	1.20	6.4	5	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
	12¼	CWTran	.70	3.9	4	2	18	18	18	— ¼
	3⅜	CagleA	.05e	.6	6	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	
	13	Caldor	.40	2.2	8	12	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
	3	Calcomp			13	43	7⅝	7½	7½	
	3	CalLite	.10e	2.2	13	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
	19	CalLf pf2.50		12.		4	20⅝	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
	8⅝	CalLf pf1.10		13.		10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	9⅞	Comco	.20	1.2	9	6	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
	3	CaChbA				23	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
	6⅝	CdnHomO			21	43	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
	4½	CdMarc	.30	3.8	8	13	8	8	8	— ⅛
	46⅞	CdnSupO			11	168	u72	70⅞	71½	+ ½
	3	Coressa	.05e	1.2	10	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
	24⅝	Carnat	1.50	5.7	8	243	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
	11⅝	CaroEn	1.20	7.9	6	5	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
	4¼	CarrolDv			9	27	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
	13⅞	CastlAM	1b	6.9	5	10	14½	14½	14½	
	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.8		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
	6½	Cavitrn			32	19	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
	1⅝	CelluCft			5	15	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	33¼	CenM pf3.50		9.8		z60	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅜
	5½	CentSe	.45	11.	3	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
	18½	CenS pf1.25		6.0		z200	21	20½	21	+2
	11¾	Cenvill	1	6.5	5	52	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
	11-16	Certron				36	1⅛	1	1	+1-16
	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.6	11	32	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
	1¾	ChampHo				137	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	13½	CharlM			5	6	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
	6⅝	ChrtM pf.75		11.		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
	20½	ChiRv	1.60a	6.4	11	68	28	25	25	—3¼
	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	3.7	22	126	27⅝	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅞
	6⅝	ChiltnCp	.28	4.0	4	11	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
	12	CircleK	1	6.6	8	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
	7	Citation	.56	4.8	7	26	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
	10⅝	CityGas	.92	8.2	5	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
	3	Clabir	.14b	3.7	11	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
	6½	Clarmt	.30e	3.4		6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
	5⅛	Clarostat			7	18	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
	13⅞	Clousng	1.32	6.6	7	2	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
	8⅝	Clopay	.32	3.6	5	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	5.1	9	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	14⅛	Colemn	.80	4.9	7	126	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
	9⅛	ColCmi			24	84	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ¼
	6¾	Colwell	.60	5.9	7	19	10¼	10	10⅛	
	20⅝	Cominc	2	6.6	9	22	30½	30¼	30½	+ ½
	15⅝	ComAll	.40	2.2	6	2	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
	13⅛	ComAl pf1.60		11.		4	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
	9⅛	ComMtf	.60	3.6	5	31	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
	13⅞	Comdint			6	130	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	+1
	1	ComdrCp			32	13	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
	8¾	Compo	.20	2.1	12	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
	1⅛	CompuD			8	12	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
	11-16	Compinv				16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
	10⅞	Conchm	.80	5.2	5	19	15½	15⅛	15½	
	3⅝	ConcrdF			6	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
	8¼	Condec	.30t	3.4	36	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	5	ConnrHm			4	7	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ¼
	3½	Conroy	.16	3.6	5	2	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
	5¼	ConsOG			875	87	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅜
	4	ContMtl			6	9	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
	¼	ContTel wt				30	5-16	5-16	5-16	
	5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.3	3	14	6	5⅞	6	
	12½	CookP	.60	1.9	13	15	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	3.1		8	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
	13	CoreLb	.28	1.3	14	20	21⅜	20½	21	+ ⅜
	12⅛	Corenco	.80b	6.4	6	3	12½	12½	12½	
	13⅝	Cornilus	.80	5.0	8	27	16½	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅜
	⅛	Cousins wt				1	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
	2⅞	Cramer				27	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛
	1⅜	CrestFo			6	14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	9½	CrestOil	.24a	2.1	14	16	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
	14⅝	Crompt	1.40	5.7	4	4	24⅜	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
	23⅛	CrossAT	1	4.3	8	92	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅜
	20⅞	CwnCP	.60a	1.7	4	112	u34½	32⅞	34½	+2½
	7	Crownin	.28	3.4	4	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.4	14	34	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
	14⅞	CrystlO	.60	2.4		63	25¼	24	25¼	+ ⅞
	16⅝	CubicCp	.60	3.4	7	19	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
	16¼	Curtice	1.10	6.4	4	10	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
	2⅝	DCL			4	117	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
	2⅝	DWG	.49t	18.	9	128	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2⅞	DamonC			3	2	3½	3⅜	3½	
	6¼	Damson			24	28	8½	8⅛	8¼	
	13⅞	Datapd	.30	1.6	9	42	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
	8⅝	DayMn	.25e	2.2	19	24	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.3	5	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
	6	DelhIOil	.05e	.6	31	12	8	7⅞	8	
	15⅝	DenTal	.20	1.1	15	6	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
	21⅞	Depsitr	1.40	6.4	5	4	22¼	22	22	— ¼
	1	DesgnJw				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	8⅞	DevCpA			5	137	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
	2⅝	Diplcon			21	40	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
	14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.3	6	1	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	
	13-16	Diodes				52	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	10⅛	Documat			11	23	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅜
	49⅞	DomePt			9	412	u101¼	97⅞	98	—1⅞
	12¾	Domtor	1.80a	8.2	5	32	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
	9	Dowmy	.40	2.8	4	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
	7⅛	DrivHarr				2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	7	DrFair	.40	4.6	9	33	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	6.4	5	64	1 5-16	1⅛	1¼	—1-16
	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.4	4	4	18	18	18	— ⅛
	22⅝	Duplx pf1.45		4.5		3	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
	8⅞	DurTst	.40b	4.1	10	15	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
	2¾	Dynlcm	.07e	1.6	13	555	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
	12¼	Dyneer	.72	3.6	6	22	20	20	20	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅛	EAC	.21e	5.4		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
18	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.3	7	58	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ⅛
22¾	16½	EstnCo	1.20	6.8	9	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos				39	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
21½	10⅝	EDO	.50	2.8	8	7	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	7¼	Elwren	.10a	.9	9	22	11¾	11½	11⅜	+ ½
7¼	3⅜	ElAudD			3	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.2	9	34	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
34	23½	ElecAm	1.20	4.1	6	6	29½	28⅞	29	+ ¼
8¼	6⅝	EmrRd			4	21	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.4	11	15	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Era Ind				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	11¼	EsqRd	.57e	3.5	5	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
20⅛	13	EvansAr	.40	2.3	9	7	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
8⅞	4½	Exectve			12	18	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
18	7⅝	Exectn	.40t	2.2	16	32	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
		— F—F—F —								
10	6⅝	FPA			3	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.7		143	4½	4	4½	+ ½
15¾	7⅝	FabInd	.50	3.7	4	22	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	1½	FairTex			4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	FairfNob				2	1½	1½	1½	
4⅞	2½	FairmC	.15	5.0	10	1	3	3	3	
16½	7½	FamDir	.36	3.1	7	7	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
3½	2¼	FamRc			7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15	8⅞	FannyF	.50e	5.2	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14	7⅛	FayDrg	.20b	2.2	7	10	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
21	11⅞	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	9	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
19¼	14¾	FedRt	1.36	8.8	14	11	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅞	FedRes			34	74	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
28⅞	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.7	19	14	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅝
5⅞	2	Fidelco			3	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16	11	FinGen	.40b	3.0	6	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
13⅞	10⅛	FinGnA	.40b	3.9		4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
24⅝	13⅞	FISLSh	1b	5.2	5	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
6⅝	3¼	Fstmrk			5	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
19⅝	10	FlschrP	11	8.2	7	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	FlitchGE	1.80	9.9	5	9	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
11⅝	3⅛	FlanEnt			7	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
41¼	19⅝	FlightSf	.28	.9	16	1	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	FlaCap				5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17¼	4⅝	FlowGen			13	115	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+1
16⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.42	3.9	6	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
36¾	18½	FlukeJ	.96t	2.9	13	1	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	
		FlukeJ wi				2	6	6	6	
25⅝	8⅝	ForestC	.10	.9		8	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3	ForestLab				3	5	4⅝	4⅝	
7½	4¼	FranklnRt			18	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11¾	5¼	Franks	.32	3.3	7	12	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
7	4½	Friedm	.28b	5.2	4	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	7¾	FriendFr				13	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ½
12½	9½	Friona	.40	4.0	3	19	10	10	10	+ ⅛
19⅞	8⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.8	5	40	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	+ ¼
9⅞	2⅝	FrontA wi				6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
2⅞	1	GIExpl			8	30	1⅜	1½	1½	
6½	1⅞	GIT			10	28	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4	GRI	.30	5.1	8	19	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Galaxy	.06t	1.1	3	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
16	6¾	Garan	.81e	10.	4	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
4½	2⅛	Garland				7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28½	8⅝	GalLiet	.40b	2.1	6	32	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	4¼	GenExp				112	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	
5⅝	2¾	GnHous			3	24	3	3	3	— ⅛
8⅛	3	Genge	.10e	2.1	6	25	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	Genisco			11	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	5	5	4½	4½	4½	
19⅝	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	1.1	8	12	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
24⅞	17¾	GlantF	1.30	5.7	5	51	23⅛	21⅞	22¾	+1¼
14⅛	7⅞	GnlYell	.50e	4.9	8	42	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Glasrock			15	36	5⅜	5⅛	5¾	+ ⅛
28⅞	18⅞	Glatfltr	1.20	4.5	7	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
30	12⅞	Glnmr	.72	3.4	7	55	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
11¾	7¼	Glosser	.40	4.2	5	7	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
6½	3⅜	Gldblatt				25	3½	3½	3½	
19½	6⅞	GoldnCyc				56	7	d 6⅞	7	+ ⅛
44⅞	5⅝	GldNugt	.08i	.4	22	128	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅝
15⅞	7	GoldWH	.64	8.3	4	25	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Goldfield				10	¾	11-16	11-16	
2⅜	⅜	Gdrich wt				20	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
26	18⅞	GormR	1.20a	6.0	7	10	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ¼
16⅞	7½	GouldT	.88	8.6	10	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
11½	6	GrandAu	.31e	3.5	6	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
18⅞	8¾	GrndCtl	.50	4.9	5	7	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
19½	8⅝	GrangrA			10	7	11½	11⅜	11½	
9⅞	5⅞	GtAmInd			4	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
8	4⅛	GtBasinP			25	62	5⅝	5½	5½	
26¼	18⅝	GtLkCh	.24	1.0	13	70	25	23⅞	25	+1⅜
3⅜	1¾	Greenmn			2	2	2	2	2	
7½	3⅞	GREIT	.40	5.5	12	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	14⅞	GrossT	1.12	5.6	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
23⅛	10⅛	Guilford	.60	3.5	3	30	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
35½	23⅝	GulfCan	1.40	3.9	9	6	u35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ½
11⅜	5	Gulfstrm			7	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.6	4	1	10½	10½	10½	
16¼	10⅞	Hannfrd	.80	5.8	5	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
31⅛	21½	Harland	1	3.8	10	4	26⅛	26	26	+ ¼
5⅛	1¼	Harvey			4	3	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	3⅛	Hasbro	.20	3.6	9	11	5⅝	5½	5½	
9⅝	3½	HlthCh			9	42	4	4	4	
6⅞	3	Heinick	.10	2.5	8	24	4	4	4	
2⅜	1⅛	HelImMtg				10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Hess's	.60b	4.9	6	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	4⅝	HIGInc	.03r	.4	7	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14⅞	4⅞	HIShear	.20	1.8	7	26	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
9¼	4⅞	Hiptrnic	.20	3.3	11	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
9½	5½	HollyCp			10	104	8¼	7⅝	8	— ⅛
43¼	33¾	HomeOA	1.30	3.0	9	8	u43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ½
27¾	21⅝	Hormel	1.48	5.6	6	19	26½	25¾	26½	+1
16	6⅞	HornHar				5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
13¼	8½	HoseM	.60	5.8	28	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.77e	10.	12	2	17	17	17	+ ¼
7⅜	4¼	HousRon	.50	7.4	4	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	HouseVl			10	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅝	13½	HouOM	.80	4.7	8	272	17⅞	16⅞	17	— ⅜
26	15¾	HouO pf1.69		8.5		36	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
12¾	6½	HowelC	.40	3.4	10	20	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Howell	.15e	5.7	15	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
31½	22¾	HubellA	1.44	5.6	8	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	
31¼	23¼	HubellB	1.44	5.6	8	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	6½	HudsnGn			3	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
54½	33⅝	HudBO	2	4.0	9	70	50⅛	49⅞	50	
15¼	8¼	Huffy	.68	6.0	6	24	11⅝	11	11¼	
8½	3⅝	HuntH	.16e	3.3	5	91	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ½
47¼	24⅝	HuskyO	1	2.7	7	103	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
7⅜	3	Hycel			54	72	5	4⅞	4⅞	
		— I—I—I —								
5⅝	3½	ICH	.15e	4.0	3	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	IFS Ind	.14	3.1	5	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.5	3	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
1⅞	1 5-16	ImpGp	.09e	5.1	6	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6⅝	3¼	Imperind			4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅞	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.4	9	119	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
3	15-16	InflightSv				9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	8	Instrn	.40	2.2	6	27	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅜
2	⅞	InstrSys			28	362	1⅛	1	1⅛	
19⅛	8⅝	InsSv pf.28t		2.7		19	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
12⅛	4	IntegRes			10	53	7	6½	7	+ ¼
16⅝	10⅞	Intrmk	.15e	1.3	6	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
4½	2⅛	IntBnknt			17	47	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3¾	1¼	IntFdSvc				2	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
26½	15	IntGenl	1.40	5.3	5	148	u26⅞	25⅞	26⅜	+1¼
10	4½	IntProt	.30	5.3	4	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	13-16	IntStrtch				4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅞	⅝	Interphot				5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4½	1¼	InvestFla			1	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
38¾	2¼	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	11	23	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	InvDvB	.32	3.5	8	19	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.55e	6.7	13	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
34½	13½	IroqBrd	.30	1.1	9	74	27⅛	26½	26¾	
5½	3	Irvinind	.10	3.3		11	3	3	3	
8⅝	6⅛	IsraelD	.67e	11.		2	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b	7.6	6	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	8¾	Jacobs	.50b	3.9	7	8	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
11⅝	5⅝	Jensen	1.40t	17.	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3	1⅝	Jetronic			9	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11¼	5⅝	JohnPd	.36	5.9	11	10	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	2¼	JuniperP			41	49	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —								
6⅛	3¼	KTelln	.30e	6.0	10	27	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¾	Kolsin	3c			2	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
51¾	44	KnGs pf4.50		11.		z60	44	d42½	42½	—1⅜
10⅝	3½	KapokT				35	4⅜	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8	KayCp	.50	3.2	7	58	u15⅜	14⅛	15⅜	+1½
17⅝	7⅜	KenaiCp			6	89	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
12⅞	7¼	Kenwin	.48a	4.9	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	5.3		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	4.7	4	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2¾	½	Kidde wt				10	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	+ ¼
3¾	2⅝	KinArk			8	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	1	KingOpt				3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	KingRd	.32	2.0	6	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
33⅛	15⅝	KirbyEx			7	17	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
6¾	3⅝	Kit Mfg			4	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Kleinerts			7	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	KuhnStr			13	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	3.0	17	3	2	1⅞	2	
6⅝	3⅞	LaMaur	.20	3.6	18	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	LaPnt				4	2½	2½	2½	
12¼	8	LQuint	1.08t	13.	12	55	8⅝	8½	8½	
6½	1⅛	LafyRad				26	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
3½	2	LakeSh			10	15	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	— ⅛
10	2½	Landmk			3	21	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Laneco	.20b	2.7	4	1	7½	7½	7½	
17⅝	15⅞	LeaRonal	.60	3.7	8	9	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
8½	3⅜	LeePh			18	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅞	LehighP			4	9	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ¼
18½	11	LeighPd	.80	4.5	7	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT			4	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.39t	5.7	4	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
9¼	5⅛	Lightolr	.24	2.8	6	16	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
9½	5⅝	LillAnn	.24	3.8	12	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	LincAm			6	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	LloydsE				32	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅛	1⅛	Lodge	.08e	2.9	13	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
33⅜	16⅛	Lohmn	1.20	4.5	10	10	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	6⅛	LoewT wt				184	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
19½	9¾	Logicon			10	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
32¼	20⅝	LouisCe	1.44	5.1	9	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			7	3	5	5	5	
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp			2	13	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¾	Lynnwear			3	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	MWA				15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅛	½	Macrod			31	161	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
20½	17⅝	MePS	1.84	9.4	5	10	19½	19½	19½	+1
9½	4⅝	ManrC	.40	5.6	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1 3-16	½	Marinda				72	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	+1-16
14¼	8⅝	Marlene	.14e	1.1	5	21	13	12⅞	13	
22⅞	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		23	21⅛	20¾	21	+ ¼
5½	4	MrshF			2	1	3⅝	d 3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	12½	MartPr	.40	3.2	4	19	12⅝	d12⅜	12⅝	— ¼
17	8½	Masind	.60a	5.3	11	2500	12 11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
26¾	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.2	11	11	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
21⅝	2¼	Matrix			8	13	12⅝	13		+1
5⅞	2⅜	MaulTec	.14	4.3		19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
6⅜	3⅜	McCulO			27	128	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	
6¼	2⅜	McKeon			6	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22⅝	14½	Means	1.20	6.7	8	109	18½	17	18	+1⅛
6½	2⅝	MedalnGp			6	80	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
3	1½	MedcoJw			5	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
23⅞	13⅝	MedioG	.60	2.9	9	17	20⅜	20½	20½	
13½	6¼	Megolnt	.24	2.9	5	54	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅛	MEMCo	.90	5.9	7	24	15½	15	15¼	— ⅛
13⅛	8	MercSL	.50	4.8	4	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.15	2.0	9	4	7½	7½	7½	
11½	6⅝	Metex	.40	4.0	8	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
37⅝	20⅜	Metpth	.32	1.0	19	17	33	32¾	33	+ ¼
4	1⅝	Metrocar				18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅝	1⅞	MichGen			9	54	2⅞	2¼	2⅝	
8	5	MchSuo	.05e	.7		5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Micklbry	.16	4.1	4	27	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24⅝	10	MidlGls	.40	2.6	9	140	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
10⅞	6¼	Miller H			11	4	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
54¾	47½	MinP pf	5	10.		z325	49	49	49	
5¼	1⅝	MissnIT			25	7	5	5	5	
25⅝	13⅜	MitchIE	.12	.6	8	78	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
17½	8⅞	MlleCp	.40	2.9	5	48	13⅞	12⅞	13⅜	+1
7⅞	5⅝	MonMg	.44	7.0	6	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.6	8	19	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
8½	6	MtgGth	.63e	8.1	18	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	6.0	4	57	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅞	MottSM	.16b	1.6	6	1	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22	12¼	MtVMll	1a	5.0	4	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
5¼	1⅛	Movielab			13	18	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
		— N—N—N —								
13	11	NFC	.15	1.2	7	46	12⅝	11½	12⅝	+1
18	10¼	Napco	.20	1.9	6	9	10⅝	d10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.1	13	44	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	NatEdu	.12e	1.7	6	46	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅝	NKinney				91	2¼	2	2⅛	
7	2⅛	NtParog				1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅜	4⅞	NtPatent				91	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
7½	3	NtSolmn	.20	3.4	7	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	7¼	NatwHo	.40	2.6	11	57	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
9¼	3⅛	NelsLB	.64t	9.8	6	187	6⅝	5¾	6¼	+ ⅜
29⅞	13	NHamp	.80a	3.4	7	4	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅜	Nidrio	.05e	3.1	8	24	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	9	NMxAr	.211	1.8	23	8	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	8.3	7	71	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
32	18⅝	NYTim	.80	3.0	20	x1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
12⅝	6½	NewbE	.50	7.4	36	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
25⅜	19¼	Newcor	1	3.7	6	4	27	27	27	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Nexus			9	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
32⅝	15½	NiagFSv	.80	3.5	6	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
6½	2⅝	Nichols	.02r	.4	6	1	5	5	5	
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex				48	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
13	7½	Norin	.40	4.5	5	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	10¾	Norl pf	1.50	12.		20	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
25	2⅛	Nortek	.04	.4	9	66	10⅝	10	10	+ ⅛
25⅝	13	NoARoy	.20	1.1	6	34	18⅝	17¼	18½	+1½
12¼	7⅛	NoCdO			8	42	10¼	10	10	
18¾	9⅛	NuclDta			13	41	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
28⅝	18	Numac	.071	.3	31	127	24⅜	23⅝	24¼	— ⅛
		— O—O—O —								
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	1.1	5	6	10⅜	10¾	10¾	
16	11	OhSealy	.84	5.6	9	11	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Olllalnd	.40e	5.9	4	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
20	13¾	OnLine	.24	1.5	10	25	16⅝	16	16	— ½
44½	21	OOkiep			30	z500	42	40½	40½	— ⅞
5¼	2⅝	Ormand				4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
19⅝	12¼	OSullvn	.80	5.2	5	7	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
11	5⅝	OutdrSp	.20	2.2	8	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4¼	2⅝	OversSec				1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
5¼	1½	OxfordFt				10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	3½	OzarkA	.20e	4.1	4	24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
		— P—Q —								
2	¾	PF Ind				11	15-16	15-16	15-16	
17⅝	14⅞	PGEpfA	1.50	9.8		23	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	10.		7	13⅛	12½	12½	+ ¼
15½	12¼	PGEpfE	1.25	9.9		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅞	12	PGEpfG	1.20	9.6		1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW	2.57	10.		30	26	25¾	25¾	
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.7		215	24¼	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.8		102	26⅜	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
30⅛	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.7		53	26⅞	25¾	26⅞	+ ⅞
24⅛	20½	PGEpfP	2.05	9.8		9	21	21	21	
23½	20	PGEpfO	2	9.6		12	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
23	18⅞	PGEpfM	1.96	9.7		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
24½	20⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	9.7		2	21	21	21	
50	41¼	PacLt pf4.36		10.		z100	43½	43½	43½	
52⅞	42⅞	PacLt pf4.50		10.		z30	44½	44½	44½	— ½
59	48	PacPLpf	5	9.7		z25	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅝
23½	11	PacScie	.32	2.6	7	4	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
33¼	27⅝	PallCp	.52	1.9	13	21	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	ParaPk			11	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅛	2⅝	ParkEl			16	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30⅝	18¼	Parsons	1	5.3	4	7500 68	19⅝	18½	19	+ ¼
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.65r	12.	3	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
11	6	PatoC	2e	19.	4	24	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
45⅞	14⅝	PebblB	1	2.5	13	234	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	
12¾	10½	PenEM			6	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
18¼	12⅛	PenTr	1	6.9	6	1	14½	14½	14½	
3½	2⅞	PECp	.42t	16.	3	41	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	14⅝	PenRE	1.45	9.3	8	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Pentron			8	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25¼	10	PepCom	.48a	2.3	9	291	21⅝	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅞
15¼	8½	Perinl	.40	3.5	11	10	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¾
12¾	6⅝	PetroLe			7	113	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
11⅝	8¼	PhilLD	.68r	7.2	4	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
5¼	2	Phoenix				29	3	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
12	7	PicNPay	.28	3.0	6	x10	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
6⅝	1	PioneerS			2	25	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
7¼	3	PlanTx	.20t			5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
7½	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.1	7	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
31¾	20	PitDM	1.40	4.4	6	40	31¾	31⅛	31¾	+ ⅛
34¾	23¾	Pittway	1.65	5.5	5	16	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅜
24½	17½	PlacrDv	1	4.3	11	5	24½	23½	23½	— ¼
9¾	4⅞	PlantInd				54	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
11¾	4¾	PlyGm	.40b	4.9	4	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	PlymR A			39	1	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
2¾	1¼	PlymR B			32	24	u 2½	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
26½	17	PneuSc	1	4.4		z400	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
3⅞	⅞	Polaron			6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	8½	Polychr	.20	.8	12	150	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
18½	16¼	PostCp	.50	3.0	7	11	16½	d16½	16½	— ½
17⅝	10⅞	PrairleO			14	14	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.4	7	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
28	22⅝	PrenHa	1.36	5.7	9	12	24	23⅜	23⅜	
3⅜	1⅞	PresRtB			27	5	3	3	3	
15⅞	6¾	Presley	.62r	5.2	3	545	12⅝	11⅞	12	— ⅝
25⅞	4¼	PrimMt			15	75	14½	13⅝	14	— ⅛
11¾	10⅛	ProCT	1.23e	11.	9	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
13½	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.5	4	27	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
5½	2⅝	PrdRE	.28	6.2	15	11	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
10⅝	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	6.2	5	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	21⅝	PSPL pf2.34		10.		5	23¾	23⅜	23¼	+ ⅛
9¾	7⅝	PulteH	.24	2.7	3	45	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	3⅝	PuntaG			7	32	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
11⅞	9¾	Punta pf1.10		10.		9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.8	18	11	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
12¾	9¾	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
4⅞	1⅜	REDM			6	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	RET			7	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
46¾	42½	RET pf	4.38	10.		4	43¼	43	43	— ⅜
15	8⅝	RHMed	.10e	1.0	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RPS			7	2	2	2	2	
4¼	2	RSC	.10	3.8	15	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8¾	5⅝	Ragan	.10e	1.5	11	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
23½	12¼	RanchEx			5	37	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
17¼	10⅝	RangrO			54	89	15⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
32½	19⅝	Ransbrg	1.20	4.8	7	6	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	¾	RapAm wt				55	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
32⅞	13½	Raylnd	.40	2.2	17	15	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Reading			8	13	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	RtlncT	1.40	13.	6	17	11½	11	11	— ¼
5½	2¼	ReevesT			48	28	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4	RefgTr	.25e	4.8	4	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12½	8⅛	RegalB	.60	6.8	6	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19¼	14⅛	RemAr	1a	6.3	5	8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
14	5⅝	RepGyp	.40	3.2	4	1	12½	12½	12½	
43	29	RepNY	2	5.6	5	13	36⅛	35½	35½	—1
26⅝	14½	ResnCol	.24	1.6	7	40	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
69½	20½	ResrtA			16	1274	47½	46⅛	46⅜	— ⅜
108	27	ResrtB			25	z2700	77	72⅝	73½	—2½
7⅛	1⅞	RestAssc			14	394	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ½
13¼	4⅝	RexNore			14	48	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	3⅛	RibletP	.12	1.8	4	42	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
10⅞	5⅞	Richton	.44	5.5	4	79	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
50⅞	25⅝	RileyCo			7	78	37⅝	36	37⅝	+1⅜
16¾	8⅝	Robntch				77	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.3	4	13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10	Rockway	1	8.2	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
40½	23⅞	Rogers	.20	.5	14	4	36⅜	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
5	2⅝	RoncoT			5	6	3	3	3	
8	3½	Rossmr			2	14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
6⅞	1½	RoyPalm			12	10	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅞	Ruddck	.42e	5.1	5	2	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
10	7½	Rudick pf.56		6.6		3	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			3	20	1½	1½	1½	
6	2½	RBW Cp			13	6	4	3⅞	4	
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	4.0	5	44	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
3½	1½	SGSec				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70		12.		1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
3½	1½	SMD			4	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	SSP			8	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
16	9⅝	Salem	.40a	3.4	6	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
3½	1⅞	SCarlo				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
105	91¾	SDgo pf9.84		11.		z100	94	92	92	—2¼
84⅞	71¼	SDgo pf7.80		10.		z200	74½	74½	74½	—3
81	69½	SDgo pf 7.20		10.		z100	69	d69	69	— ½
26⅞	22	SDgo pf2.47		11.		23	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	24¾	SDgo pf2.68		11.		9	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
20½	14¾	SFrRE	1.60	8.6	17	8	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
1	7-16	SFRE wt				1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
23⅝	18⅝	SanJW	1.60	7.8	10	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
14¼	5	Sandgte	.40	3.1	6	5	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	SaundrL	.30	3.4	7	77	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9¼	5⅛	ScheibE	.56	9.7	14	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
21⅝	12⅝	Schnull	.88a	6.2	4	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Schiller			7	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
6	3½	Schrodr	.16	4.6	10	15	3½	3½	3½	
37½	20¾	SciAtla	.20	.4	15	28	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+ ¼
23	16¾	ScurryR			11	11	22	22	22	+ ⅛
3⅞	15-16	Seaport			14	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3½	Seapt pf.42k				z100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Searsind				2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.4	21	13	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
4¼	2½	SecMto				64	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Selas	.36	5.1	5	50	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
8	5⅞	Semich	.20b	3.3	14	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
8¼	4⅞	Srvisco	.36	5.9	5	15	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4	ShaerS	.40e	6.4	8	52	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅜
24⅞	11⅛	Sharon	1	4.8	5	3	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Shawin	.50b	9.1	6	66	5½	5½	5½	
8¼	2½	ShelirR			5	34	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
41	22	ShenanO				42	40¾	40½	40½	
6	3⅛	Shopwell			13	5	5	5	5	
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.7	7	5	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	11⅞	Sierrcln	.30	1.4	14	37	22	20¾	21⅝	+1½
17	8	Silco	.56	3.7	7	8	15	15	15	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Sigma	.40	2.8	7	38	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ¼
11	4⅛	Sikes A	.20e	2.6	5	22	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ¼
15¼	10¼	Silolnc	.30	2.6	4	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	5⅛	Silvrcst	.40e	6.7	5	13	6¼	6	6	
5⅝	1⅞	Solitron			17	9	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
25¼	11	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	6	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
11½	5	SoroPap	.32	3.5	4	25	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13½	6⅞	Soundsn	.40	5.2	3	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13¼	10½	SCEd pf1.06		9.6		2	11	11	11	
13⅞	10½	SCEd pf1.08		10.		22	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
18	13	SCEd pf1.45		9.4		10	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
19⅞	16	SCEd pf1.30		6.8		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
27¼	20⅞	SCEd pf2.30		9.4		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
26½	22¼	SCEd pf2.21		9.3		15	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
90	77½	SCEd pf7.58		9.6		1	79	79	79	
11	7⅛	SwFlaBk	.50	6.5	6	12	7¾	7¾	7¾	
13½	6⅛	Spector	.20e	2.9	2	28	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
6¾	3⅜	Spectra			5	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	SpedOP	.14r	2.7	17	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅜	3	Spencer	.16	3.7	5	20	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
23¼	6½	StatIrdL			9	12	17	16¾	16¾	
11⅞	6⅝	StdCont	.40b	5.2	5	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
29¼	19⅝	StCoosa	1.60	7.4	6	6	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅜
12⅝	6	StdMetl			14	99	11	10¾	11	+ ½
31⅞	20½	StdShr	.60t	2.4	8	9	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	4⅞	Stange	.20	2.5	9	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¾	Stanwd			4	13	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9¼	StarSup	.80	6.4	4	3	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
7¼	4	Steelmt	.24b	4.4		11	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
26⅞	16	StepnCh	.80	4.7	7	12	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
2¼	⅞	SterlEl			6	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2¼	Stevknit			11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10	6⅝	StrutW	.30b	3.2	16	102	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ½
5	2⅞	SueAnn	.24e	8.0	14	10	3	3	3	
2¼	⅞	Summit			8	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	SunCityl	.25	7.1		25	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.0	11	2	16½	16½	16½	
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.7	22	716	22½	21⅛	22	+ ⅞
19⅝	8⅝	Supind	.25	2.0	6	158	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6	SupSurg	.32	3.8	6	11	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
28¼	20⅝	Supron	.30	1.1	17	21	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
11¾	4⅞	Susqueh			4	29	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		5	10	10	10	
1⅝	11-16	SutrMtg wt				11	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
7⅛	3½	Synloy			37	27	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
38⅞	21⅝	Syntex	.90	2.8	9	434	33⅛	32½	32⅝	— ¼
33½	19⅝	SyscoCp	.56	1.9	8	4	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
23¾	10⅝	SystEng			13	64	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅛	TEC	.40	5.6	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅜	1⅝	TFI			8	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	TabPd	.20	1.6	7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
14¼	8⅝	TandB	1e	11.	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	7¼	Tannet	.28	3.5	4	54	8¼	8	8	— ¼
16⅞	11⅝	Tasty	1.20b	9.4	9	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
3¼	1¼	TechSym			12	29	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
9½	3¼	TechOp			7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.2	7	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38	16	TelonR			65	54	33⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	7⅝	TeleCm	.52	5.9	6	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
27½	15⅞	Telflex	.40	2.3	10	27	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	
21⅞	9¾	Telscl	.60	3.7	13	6	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
6	1½	Tenno				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4½	7-16	Tenneco wt				124	½	d ⅜	7-16	
9	3½	Tenney	.41t	7.1	9	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	19	16	16	16	
10⅞	4⅝	TerraC	.40	5.7	54	18	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
15¾	7¼	TetraT			20.	1	11½	11½	11½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16⅛	7⅞	TexlAir	.16	1.3	10	208	12⅝	11½	11⅞	+ ¼
19⅝	13¼	Thriftm	.80	4.6	4	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
7	2⅜	Tidwell			4	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14¼	6⅝	ToppsG	.28	3.1	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
17½	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	4.9	7	7	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
18⅛	8⅞	TotlPet	.20	1.1	16	231	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
10⅝	3	TotPet wt				58	10¼	10¼	10¼	
6⅞	2	TownCtry			9	8	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
7¼	2¾	TransLux	.05e	1.0	7	6	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
9⅞	7¾	TransOil	.05e	.6	9	40	9	9	9	
9⅛	4⅛	Tredwy	.20	4.0	12	15	5	5	5	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	TriaCp	.15	1.0	9	29	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
21⅝	3 1-16	TuboM				276	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
6½	3⅝	TwinFr	.15	3.8	6	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
10⅝	7⅛	U&I			51	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
3¾	1⅜	UDS				3	2	2	2	
4½	2⅞	UIP	.24	6.2	6	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅞	UNA	.20	5.7	4	12	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	URS	.40b	6.2	7	20	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
10⅞	4⅝	Unimax			7	12	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅛	1½	UnFoods			7	33	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	2⅛	UNatCo				2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
⅜	1-128	UNatCp wt				3	3-32	3-32	3-32	+1-32
8½	5⅝	UNitCp pf				1	7	7	7	
6	5	URepInv	.32e	6.2	15	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	USFltr	.32	2.9	7	140	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ¼
11	7¼	UnRIIT	.81e	9.1	11	8	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
¼	1-16	UnRIIT wt				1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
16⅞	12⅝	USRbR	1a	6.7	7	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	UnlvRs	.32	2.1	10	177	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
16¼	9	UnlvRu	.72	7.8	4	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
		— V—V—V —								
14⅞	7½	Valle's	.81t	10.	8	9	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
16¾	11	Valmac	.80	5.1	6	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		6	2½	2½	2½	
4¾	1½	Verlt			4	4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.6	7	30	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
8½	1¼	Verlipie			7	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
4	1½	Vesely			117	18	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5	1⅜	Viatech			5	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
7⅞	1⅜	VintageE			4	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
8	5⅜	Virco	.16b	2.5	4	9	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
7	3¼	VisualG	.16	3.2	7	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	VulcCp	.15e	3.2	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.3	11	38	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.4	7	24	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
3½	1⅝	WadelEq				6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18½	10⅝	Walnoco			14	60	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
27¾	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.6	6	22	22	21½	22	+ ½
11⅜	5⅝	WallcS	.28	3.8	8	25	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	— ½
37¼	12¼	Wang	.06	.2	18	50	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅜
34⅞	10⅜	Wang B	.16	.5	17	17	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
17¼	7	Wards Co	.20	1.6	4	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23¾	4⅛	WarnC pf.05		.4		36	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
3⅝	1⅝	WshHm			25	1	2	2	2	
26¾	22½	WshPost	.36	1.5	8	27	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅞
25½	20⅛	WRIT	1.96	8.6	13	6	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7½	4⅜	Walsco	.30	5.5	7	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
3½	2⅛	Welman			7	5	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
12½	5⅝	WeldTuA	.07r	.8		2	9	9	9	+ ¼
8⅝	6⅛	WescoFn	.38	5.1	6	10	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	2.9	6	155	34¼	32¼	34	+ ⅞
19½	10½	WstFin	.48	3.0	3	31	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ½
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	8.0	6	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Whitehall			5	34	4⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
7-32	1-64	Whittakr wt				10	1-64	1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita			10	18	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	4.0	6	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	10.		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	2.8	19	10	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
53⅞	45¾	WisP pf4.50		9.8		z30	46	46	46	— ½
13¾	11¼	Wdstrm	.60	5.3	5	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅜	WkWear	.36	6.9	4	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.7	38	3	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
1 7-16	¾	WrightH				11	1	1	1	
26½	14⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.3	8	235	26¼	24¼	26	+2⅝
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.2	9	12	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅜
		— X—Y—Z —								
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	8	4	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 2, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
10680	Abitibi	$18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
3300	Agnico E	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
400	Agra Ind A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24205	Alta Gas A	$17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
10734	Am Bonza	$22½	21½	22	+ ¼
5800	Andres W A	$15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
7580	Atco A	$19⅞	19⅝	19¼	— ⅛
2170	BP Can	$24	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
14089	Bank N S	$24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
500	Baton B	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
100	Beth Cop A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
2800	Bralor Res	$10½	10½	10½	
3200	Bramalea	$17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
3700	Brenda M	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
2425	BCFP	$20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
2293	BC Phone	$18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
11150	Brunswk	$7⅛	7	7	
1750	Budd Auto	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
625	CAE A	$21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
282296	Cad Frv	$12⅝	12	12½	+ ½
7635	Cal Pow A	$41	40⅝	41	+ ⅝
2700	Camflo	$14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
3600	C Nor West	$9⅞	9¼	9¼	
700	C Pakrs C	$22½	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
670	Can Perm	$17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
1200	Can Trust A	$24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
6450	C Tung	$21¾	21½	21½	+ ¼
1500	CCablesy A	$19¼	19	19	— ¼
1320	Cdn Cel	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
42838	Cl Bk Com	$27⅛	26½	26½	— ½
1898	Cdn Tire A	$28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
650	C Ulitles	$17¼	17	17	— ⅜
200	Candel Oil	$36½	36½	36½	+ ½
3035	Cassiar	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	
5690	Celanese	$5	490	5	+10
35	C Holiday I	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9000	Con Distrb	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8090	Cons Gas	$19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
6454	Con Fardy	315	315	315	
1980	Conwest	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
14940	Craigmt	$6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
4020	Cyprus	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
4400	Czar Res	$7	6⅞	6⅞	
12150	Daon Dev	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
1610	Daon A	$7⅝	7	7⅛	
5725	Denison	$22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
2400	Dicknsn	$7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
550	D Bridge	$30½	30¼	30½	
5923	Dofasco A	$31⅝	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
910	Dom Store	$17¼	17	17	— ¼
959	Du Pont	$17¾	17¾	17¾	
45200	Dylex L A	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
2660	East Mal	175	168	175	+ 5
10950	Electhom A	$5	470	495	+35
23785	Falcon C	$8⅞	8¼	8¼	
80	Fibrg Nik A	$39¼	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
350	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2100	Francana	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
175	G M Res	420	420	420	+ 5
100	G Distrb A	$8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
2000	G Distrb w	275	270	270	— 2
16800	Gibraltar	$8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
50	Goodyear	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6600	Granduc	174	166	166	— 6
41	Gt Oil Sds	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
200	GL Forest	$45	45	45	
615	Greyhnd	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
4550	Hard Crp A	365	360	360	— 5
2125	Harlequin	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
1595	Hawker A	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
11662	Hayes D	$11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
187639	H Bay Co	$28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	+4⅜
9775	IAC	$17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
3400	Indal	$14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
1050	Inglis	$13½	13	13½	+ 1
829	Inland Gas	$11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
2550	Int Mogul	$6	6	6	
3990	Int Pipe A	$17⅞	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
1100	Ivaco A	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
1200	Jannock	$22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ¼
5300	Kaiser Re	$17⅞	17½	17⅝	
4700	Kam Kotia	460	450	460	+ 5
800	Kelsey H	$24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅝
11748	Kerr A A	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
4635	Labatt A	$20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
7300	Lacana	$6½	6¼	6⅜	
1700	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
15024	LL Lac	275	270	270	—15
2050	Lob Co A	470	470	470	+ 5
800	Lob Co B	440	440	440	— 5
300	Loeb M	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6200	MICC	$10	10	10	— ⅛
1900	Mclan H A	$19¼	19	19	
15640	MB Ltd	$23⅝	23¼	23½	
2090	Matami A	$19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
8419	Molson A	$25¼	24⅜	25¼	+ ½
6271	Moore	$35½	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
8000	Murphy	$16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
14574	Noranda A	$43	42½	43	+ ⅝
59473	Norcen	$18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
1800	NTecm B w	$21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¾
13507	Oakwood P	$5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
8400	Ocelot B	$14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ½
8480	Oshawa A	$8¾	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3850	Page Pet	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
1058	Pamour A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
8733	PanCan P	$47	46	46⅞	+ ⅜
116	Patino N V	$22	22	22	+ 1
11953	Pembina	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
3077	Petrofina	$24	24	24	— ¼
730	Pine Point	$28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
13325	Place G	264	260	263	
7576	Placer	$27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅛
150	Redpath A	$14	14	14	+ ⅛
35050	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
20100	Reichhold	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
116773	Revnu Prp	184	170	183	+13
30	Roman	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
800	Rothman	$22¼	22¼	22¼	
7450	Sceptre	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
16070	Scotts A	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
6800	Shell Can	$17½	17¼	17⅜	
15795	Sherritt A	$9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
200	Sigma	$41	40½	40½	— 1
15017	Simpsons	250	245	245	+ 5
5197	Simpsn S A	$8	8	8	
1350	Slater Stl	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
558	Southm	$26½	26⅛	26½	
3300	St Brodcst	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
9027	Stelco A	$28⅞	28½	28⅝	
1070	Steep R	375	370	370	— 5
1005	Talcorp A	$10	10	10	
3654	Teck Cor A	$13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
2846	Teck Cor B	$13	12⅞	11	+ ¼
1331	Tex Can	$52¼	52	52¼	— ¼
5996	Thom N A	$17	16½	17	+ ½
4571	Tor Dm Bk	$22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
700	Torstar B	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
10317	Traders A	$17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
2050	Trns Mt A	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	
52908	TrCan PL	$19¼	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
16989	UGas A	$10⅞	10½	10¾	+ ¼
2125	Union Oil	$24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ¼
2200	U Keno	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3859	U Siscoe	$10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
625	Un Carbid	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
5000	Versil Cor	$12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ½
600	Vestgron	$13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
400	Voyager P	$23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
300	Weldwod	$21	21	21	
1550	West Mine	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
500	Weston	$22½	22⅜	22½	
1600	Woodwd A	$20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
2400	Yk Bear	$6⅞	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼

Total sales 4,741,002 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices March 2, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
6895	Bnk Mont	$24⅞	24	24	— ⅞
24553	Basic Res	$ 6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ¾
95	Con So Ry	$53	53	53	+1
1143	Conron	$27	27	27	
2975	Con Bath	$13½	13⅜	13½	
2900	FCA Int	295	295	295	
107	Power Cp	$24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
150	Roll and A	$ 9	9	9	+ ¼
8273	Royal Bk	$40⅝	39¾	39¾	— ⅞
6106	Steinbrg A	$25⅝	25	25¼	
305	Zellers	$ 9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛

Total sales 841,034 shares.

ADVERTISEMENT

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from March 14, 1979, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. N° 3 of the CDR's American Express Company, each repr. 5 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 3,40 net (div. per record-date 1.5.79; gross $-.40 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = $-.30 = Dfls. -.60 per CDR.
Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= $-.30 = Dfls. -.60) with Dfls. 2,80 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 22 February, 1979.

BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
PARIS

FLOATING RATE NOTES 1977-1980/82
Denominated in U.S. Dollars
February Issue
For the six months
February 28th, 1979, to August 31st, 1979,
the Notes will carry an interest rate
of 12[15]/[16]% per annum.

The Agent: CREAFIN S.A.
Zollikerstrasse 181, 8034 Zürich, Switzerland.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

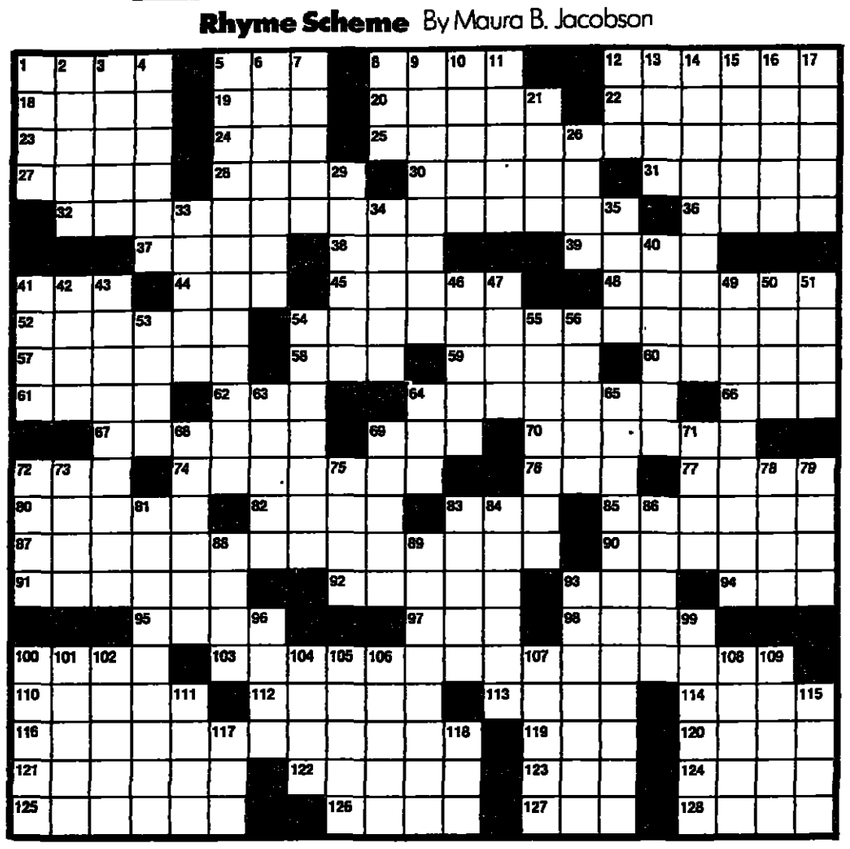
JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
TRADE DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR	Will match bkgd. & achievement.	Leading int'l maritime transportation co.	Major Middle-East Port.	40 yrs; pref. Dutchmen, Germans or Scandinavians; univ. grad. with sales exp. (steamship or freight forward. bus.)	Ref. IHT 792, V.W.H. Greenway, Partner, 523 Avenue Louise, Bte 30, B-1050 Brussels.	I.H.T. 22-2-79
SALES DIRECTOR Europe/ Mid. East	Excellent	Construction equipment product line.	U.K.	Results oriented prof.; aggressive sales mngt. capabil. (capit. const. equip. ind.); Eng. + Fr. or Ger.	Box D 1287, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	I.H.T. 22-2-79
SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONAL MANAGERS	Highly attractive	ICL (Number one European computer co.)	Paris	Mktg. mngt.; sales mngt.; tech. support mngt.; customer engin. mngt.; bus. & perform. planning mngt.	ICL, Personnel Department, Tour Horizon, 52 Quai National, 92806 Puteaux, France.	Frankfurter All-Zeit. 24-2-79
CORPORATE VICE-PRESIDENT	Substantial + benefits	One of largest producers of surface coating & metal finishes.	U.K. + travel	35-45; PhD; Eng. + 2 other lang.; long-term plan. & comm. exploitation exp.	Alfred Bates, Westgate House, 9 Holborn, London EC1 N2HE.	Frankfurter All-Zeit. 24-2-79
DIRECTOR Middle East Prog. Develop.	ca.£20,000	Major U.S. Int'l Consulting Org.	London Middle East	UK or US national, consulting & manag. exp. Gulf States, 35-50, Eng. + Arabic.	Box 3036, The Economist, 25 St. James's Str., London SW 1A 1HG.	The Economist 24-2-79
PURCHASING DIRECTOR	$40,000	Belgian subs. of American analytic automation co.	Southern Belgium	35, Superior educ., Engl., purch. exp. commun. expert.	C. Beauvillain, Sema-Sélection, 59800 Lille,-Forme, 43 rue Gustave-Delery, France.	I.H.T. 22-2-79
PERSONNEL MANAGER	ca.$20,000	Multinational Corp. (Service oil industry).	London + 50% travel	Grad. personnel profess., 30, exp. also foreign Engl. + other lang.	Ref. AA 30/6770/IHT P.A. Personnel Services Hyde Park House, 60 a Knightsbridge, London SW1X7LE, Tel. 01-2356060.	I.H.T. 22-2-79
FINANCE DIRECTOR	attractive + allowances	Int'l sub. Fortune "250" Consumer Prod. co.	Japan	5-10 yrs. fin. & account. manag. + int'l exp.	Box D 1293, Herald Tribune, 92200 Neuilly, France.	I.H.T. 27-2-79
ADM. & FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	Excellent + benefits	Gulf Org. for Ind. Consulting	Gulf area	Arab nat., MSc. Business Adm., 10 yrs. exp. Mgr/Director level	Assist. Secr. Gral. Adm. & Finance, P.O. Box 5114, Doha, State of Qatar.	I.H.T. 27-2-79
EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER		The Automotive Service Equip. Division of FMC.	Europe + extensive travel.	Some yrs. business exp. in selling technical products; at least Eng., Ger. & Fr. lang.	Mr. F.M. de Schwartz, FMC Automotive Service Equip., Division, Exchange Ave., Conway, Arkansas 72032, USA.	Le Soir 24-2-79
PLANNING & TRAFFIC CO-ORDINATOR	Interesting	Int'l leading co.	Brussels	Min. 30, min. 5 yrs. similar exp., in a Direct-mailing co.; fluent Eng., Fr. & Dutch.	Ref. 80/282112, C.E.R.C., 75 rue de Livourne, 1050 Bruxelles, tel.: 02/539 0469 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Le Soir 24-2-79
INTERNATIONAL COUNSEL		Leading consumer products corp.	Mid-Atlantic headquarters.	8-10 yrs. exp. to assume respons. for Eur. & Middle Eastern legal matters; int'l travel.	Box EJ-484, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 27-2-79
INTERNATIONAL REGIONAL CONTROLLER	Commensurate with exp.	Nashua Corp.	Nashua, New Hampshire	Public acctg. &/or internal audit exp.; industrial controllership exp.; Eng. + Span or Port.	T.C. Slack, Nashua Corp., 44 Franklin Street, Nashua, NH 03061, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 27-2-79
MINERALS MARKETING		Rio Algom Ltd. (mining & specialty steels co.).	Toronto	Highly analytical, innovative & articulate; several years effective exp. prof. int'l.	A. Ostrov, Rio Algom Ltd., 120 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 1W5.	Wall Street Journal 27-2-79
MANAGER OF PLANNING		Rio Algom Ltd. (mining & specialty steels co.).	Toronto	Highly analytical,creative MBA; record of achiev. during 12-15 yrs. work exp.	A. Ostrov, Rio Algom Ltd., 120 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 1W5.	Wall Street Journal 27-2-79

International Herald Tribune
What Sophisticated Europeans have in common.
International Herald Tribune

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Rhyme Scheme By Maura B. Jacobson



ACROSS

1 Highlander
5 Masterson
8 Common contraction
12 State without proof
18 ". . . God —— joined together"
19 Cuckoo
20 Talk-show hostess
22 Not so taut
23 Wings for Amor
24 Neptune's domain
25 Quicker
27 Munich Mr.
28 Tbilisi's river
30 Harpsichordist Landowska
31 Georgia —— Clark
32 Sticker
36 —— pearl
37 Son of Ramses I
38 Corn unit
39 Bouillon ingredient
41 Study: Suffix
44 Jeanne d'——
45 Trick, in Toledo
48 Chaplinesque figures
52 Alone
54 Slicker
57 Type of tent
58 Suffix for Paul or Bernard
59 Russian stream
60 Spectral
61 City in Cebu
62 St. Paul's writings: Abbr.
64 Sproutings
66 Shade tree

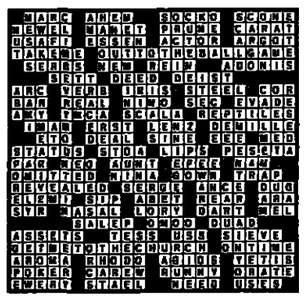
ACROSS

67 Fainéants
69 Pricker
70 Irate
72 Badger
74 Issue
76 Author Stone, to friends
77 Actress Rowlands
80 Puts fringes on
82 Electrical units
83 Would-be flower
85 More balanced
87 Ticker
90 Bird's breathing aid
91 "I'll take —— road"
92 Convex, as a molding
93 Trafalgar and Times: Abbr.
94 Ordinal ending
95 —— the finish
97 Mouths
98 Calendar abbr.
100 Galsworthy's "—— of Devon"
103 Flicker
110 Lieder
112 "—— of Roses," Inge play
113 Can.'s Yukon, for one
114 Disfigure
116 Picker
119 Healer at Valhalla
120 N.K.V.D. predecessor
121 Melodious
122 Quondam rulers
123 Caucho
124 Yuletide
125 Flag
126 Once, once
127 Mud or clay: Comb. form
128 To be: Lat.

DOWN

1 Pahlevi
2 Dickens's Plummer
3 Hokkaido city
4 Units of heat
5 Wicker
6 Lacking nervous energy
7 Coronet
8 Doctrine
9 Sprayed
10 Stars that blaze and fade
11 Triplets
12 Landon
13 Bank deal
14 Is humiliated
15 Cosmetician Lauder
16 Honkers
17 Made a gaffe
21 Within: Prefix
26 Togs
29 Vinegary mixture
33 Artist Rembrandt
34 Chili con ——
35 Himalayan apparition
40 Borgnine
41 "The bird —— the Wing"
42 Hip joint
43 Snicker
46 Round robin: Abbr.
47 Hairdo
49 Thicker
50 Sandbox sight
51 Goblet part
53 Mild oath
54 "—— Boys Goodbye"
55 Untanned pelt
56 Do a tailoring job
63 Previous
64 Game for two
65 Bicker
68 Unit of instruction
69 Position, in Pisa
71 Hungarian city
72 Salamander
73 —— Isaacs Menken of stage fame
75 "—— a Californian . . .": Frost
78 Without a chaser
79 Ogee, e.g.
81 "Mood Indigo" co-composer
83 Ayr child
84 Directed skyward
86 Held firmly
88 "—— brillig . . ."
89 Knickers
93 Aseptic
96 Spring phenomenon
99 Signoret
100 Musical org.
101 English sculptor
102 She wrote "The Promised Land"
104 Seine sight
105 Vikings
106 Ridge, in geology: Var.
107 Start a golf game
108 Nigerian capital
109 Cries of pain
111 Mediocre
115 Kicker
117 —— sequitur
118 Q-U connection

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Fair	MADRID	9	48	Fair
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Rain	MIAMI	24	75	Fair
ANKARA	-	-	N.A.	MILAN	6	43	Mist
ATHENS	15	59	Overcast	MONTREAL	—5	23	Snow
BEIRUT	18	64	Fair	MOSCOW	3	37	Cloudy
BELGRADE	14	57	Fair	MUNICH	6	43	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy	NEW YORK	7	45	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Cloudy	NICE	13	55	Fair
BUCHAREST	10	50	Mist	OSLO	2	36	Mist
BUDAPEST	8	46	Fair	PARIS	6	43	Rain
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	39	Fair
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Snow	ROME	11	52	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Fair	SOFIA	10	50	Mist
DUBLIN	12	54	Rain	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	52	Rain	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	12	54	Mist	TEL AVIV	19	66	Fair
FRANKFURT	7	45	Overcast	TOKYO	5	41	Fair
GENEVA	6	43	Overcast	TUNIS	16	61	Fair
HELSINKI	0	32	Snow	VIENNA	7	45	Overcast
ISTANBUL	-	-	N.A.	WARSAW	-	-	N.A.
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast	WASHINGTON	13	55	Fair
LISBON	12	54	Fair	ZURICH	5	41	Mist
LONDON	11	52	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 2, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 719.50
— (d) Conbar SF 668.00
— (d) Grobar SF 562.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 699.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 15.96
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 2.79
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 8.66

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.30
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust $ 0.96
—(w) High Interest Sterling £ 0.93

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 12.92
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 10.94
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.03

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 303.25
— (d) Canasec SF 405.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 61.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 56.00
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 70.75
— (d) Ussec SF 396.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 112.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.80
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 65.00

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 24.00
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr. $ 62.05
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 21.40
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 53.89
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 13.97

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.60
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 9.20
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 15.85

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 51.24
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 78.02
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.34
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 6.89

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $ 82.88
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 17.37

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 306.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 301.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda).
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd 99.82

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parton Sw. R Est SF 1,321.00
— (r) Securiswiss SF 980.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 309.25
— (d) Intervalor SF 48.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 385.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 242.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 66.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF 68.90

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 19.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF 59.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 65.00
— (d) Eurit Europe SF SF 116.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss SF SF 102.00
— (d) Globinvest SF 53.00
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 72.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 252.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 139.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 209.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantic Ionds DM 11.30
— (d) Eurasiafonds DM 25.05
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.30
— (d) Unirenta DM 30.20
— (d) Unispecial I DM 59.45

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.08
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1,051.95
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $ 7.18
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 126.45
(w) CAMIT $ 9.53
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 12.62
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,374.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund $ 182.42
(w) Citadel Fund $ 2.87
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 982.94
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. $ 7.762
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $ 14.42
(w) D.G.C. $ 46.29
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 15.53
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 17.79
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,125.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,200.59
(w) First Intern'l Fund $ 195.78
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,475.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 94.29
(d) Fonditalia $ 11.89
(d) Frankl.-Trust Intersins DM 40.45
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.44
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV $ 267.62
(l) H.O.I.T. Hobel $ 30.42
(d) Icafund $ 11.07
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 107.17
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 109.72
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 10.17
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 152.30
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.09
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 6.53
(d) Investa DWS DM 34.20
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $ 9.59
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.50
(w) Japan Selection Fund $65.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 43.89
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,503.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 11.89
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 36.99
(l) Leverage Con. Hold $ 46.24
(w) Luxfund $ 26.23
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.00
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 9.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.70
(w) Nipson Fund $ 19.51
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.03
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 5.12
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 65.91
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 29.32
(d) Renta Fund LF 1,908.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 821.00
(d) Safe Fund $ 4.45
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 9.36
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 67.70
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $ 14.84
(w) SNH Special Fund DM 95.60
(w) Soros Fund $ 591.34
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $ 47.39
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 65.31
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 35.82
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $ 0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 3.08
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 102.80
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $ 10.56
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.76
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 439.42
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 11.74
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 69.07
(w) Worldwide Special $ 5,518.61

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "—" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated. e — a - Pedemont price -Ex-Coupon.

BOOKS

THE ASSOCIATES

By John Jay Osborn Jr. Houghton Mifflin. 270 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ACCORDING to Gore Vidal, the virtue of Louis Auchincloss as a novelist is that he writes knowingly of those who run things in America — namely, the lawyers who prowl the corridors of lower Manhattan. If that is the case, then John Jay Osborn Jr., too, must be counted virtuous. For in his third work of fiction, "The Associates," the author of the novel "The Paper Chase" (from which the film and television series of the same name sprang) has created an effective illusion of the way a high-powered Wall Street law firm really works. We may normally think of contracts and corporate law as lying just a little beyond our ken, but in Osborn's hands such legal arcana seem as accessible as the rules for Parcheesi. If the power of lawyers is a stimulant, then anyone can get high reading "The Associates."

The reason why Osborn can achieve this entertaining simplification is basically because he harbors an amused disdain for the barristerial panjandrums that inhabit the offices and conference rooms of Bass & Marshall, his fictional law firm. I do not mean by saying this to disparage his abilities as a storyteller. His opening scene, in which his junior-associate narrator and hero, Samuel Weston, stares from the reception area into "the heart of the firm," the library, is a little gem of Dickensian descriptive summary.

Following His Forebears

His portraits of the three senior members of the firm who figure in the action — Cosmo Bass, the antique founding father; Lynch, who wants only to follow in the shadows of his legal forebears, and Wellington Rolls, who imagines himself the sea captain of all he surveys — are an amusing blend of acid and affection. And Osborn, himself a lawyer and a former employee of a Wall Street firm, knows and can therefore write lucidly about the sorts of legal snarls that a firm like Bass & Marshall would get entangled in.

But what finally makes the business of his firm seem so accessible is that Osborn thinks so little of it that he subordinates it to the story of an office romance. The partners of Bass & Marshall may take the law seriously enough to drive themselves and their associates beyond human endurance. And the associates, in their ambition to become partners, eventually may willingly go along. But as far as Osborn's mouthpiece, Sam Weston, is concerned, the law is an ass, because it is fouling up his love affair with Camilla Newman, another junior member of the firm.

As Weston's maverick cohort, Craig Littlefield, points out, the rules of Bass & Marshall are opposed to nature. "Bass created a law firm," Littlefield, who will end up teaching at Yale, tells Weston, "on the basis of analytic legal positivism, i.e., the law is whatever the judge says it is. Holmes, Bass' mentor and hero, was certainly not in the natural-law tradition. He refused to believe there was any a priori constant moral basis to the rules that men throughout history have made for themselves. The old man wanted to keep law and morals completely separate. Kant says that no man may be looked upon as a means, only an end. Holmes, of course, took the other position. He combined the idea of scientific realism, which Coz [Bass] carries to an extreme by demanding [overstrenuous] research, with the idea that law is a one-way street, flowing from the rulers to the ruled. Exactly the same theory of law pervades the firm . . . Now I am in the natural-law tradition myself. I find all that distasteful."

Weston shares Littlefield's position because, though he doesn't articulate it, for him it is an "a priori constant moral basis" that boys and girls pair up in matrimony, and the ways of the firm are preventing him from marrying Camilla Newman. So much for legal positivism.

An Automaton

Unfortunately, Osborn's romantic perspective works a little too effectively. If "The Associates" has a glaring flaw, it is that Camilla Newman succumbs too quickly to the demands of Bass & Marshall. She never gets a chance to assume appealing individuality, and so we can't understand why Weston wants to marry her in the first place. Surely someone sophisticated enough to see through the firm's pretentions would be realistic enough not to get involved with one of its automatons.

But because he does fall in love, we are forced to view Weston as a dreamy romantic, more in love with the idea of love than with any palpable Other. And because we see him this way, we are forced to conclude, when he eventually chooses Camilla over Bass & Marshall, that he is acting more in defiance of the law than out of love for Camilla. Just as in "The Paper Chase," the law here is a fire-breathing dragon from whom fair maidens must be rescued — or, to put it in slightly different terms, the law is a castrating father from which the libido must be protected. That, it seems to me is trivializing the law just a shade too much.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



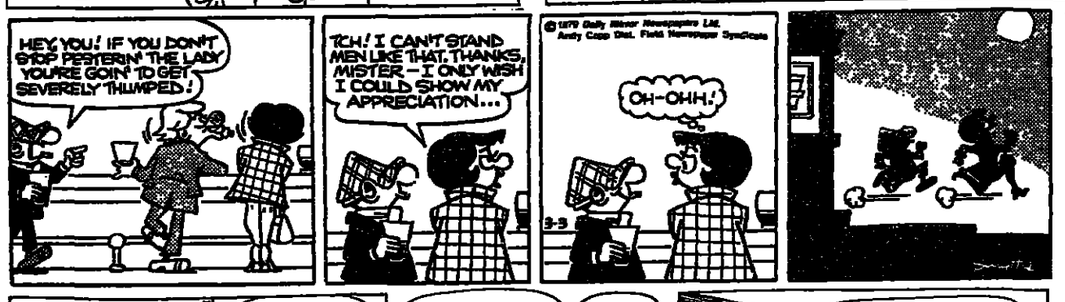
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FEZOR

APANG

DYSTUR

LIRMAN



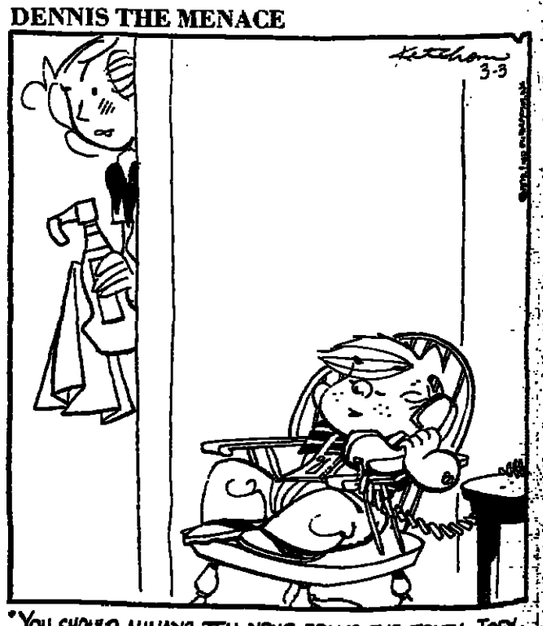
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A ○○○○○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ADMIT IVORY PENURY HINDER
Answer: The teacher made his pupils work!—"EYED"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

هكذا من الاصل



Associated Press

The French national rugby team holds a practice session in the shadows of Windsor Castle in preparation for today's match against England at Twickenham in the Five Nations tournament.

In Rugby Match With French

English Sense a Turnabout

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, March 2 (IHT) — All 67,000 paid tickets have been sold for weeks. It is as if the English public mysteriously sensed that something nice was about to happen, for a change. The French, who yawned in mist outside Windsor Castle today, are vaguely alarmed.

While Ireland winds up a season of revival in Scotland tomorrow, unless England plays unbeaten since at Twickenham. The old green box southwest of London is a long way from the Pyrenees, where most of the present French team comes from.

It is also the only stadium in the Five Nations championship that has a losing record in the '70s. The decade has been England's worst since international rugby started more than a century ago.

Wales, which is idle tomorrow on the fourth of this year's five Saturdays, has won 18, drawn 1 and lost none at home in the championship in the '70s. The French record in Paris is 15-1-3. Even the Scots, who have been having a bad spell, are 11-0-8 at home. Going into its last home game of the decade, England is 7-2-10 at Twickers.

Performance away has been worse still (3-1-15), so the English have finished at the bottom of the championship six times in the '70s. A loss tomorrow would just about make it seven times, since England's remaining game, on March 17, is in impregnable Cardiff.

The strange disease of the world's biggest rugby establishment perplexes all sides. Explanations heard in recent weeks range from criticism of the halfbacks — a leitmotiv of the '70s — or of the captaincy, to blanket condemnation of stuffy administrators.

This year the English managed a 7-7 draw against Scotland at Twickenham on Feb. 3, then lost dismally to Ireland, 12-7, in Dublin on Feb. 17. The forwards won a lot of ball in both games, but the team never did much with it.

Top players are angry with the establishment. Coach Peter Colston and the panel that picks the team are about to be replaced. After years of cranky kibitzing, the London press has given up and started making fun of English rugby. The situation could not get much worse. It could suddenly get much better.

Enter the cautious French, who beat Wales convincingly in Paris two weeks ago. It is another of rugby's mysteries that they flew across last night worried. Springlike sunshine had turned to blustery snow while they practiced outside Paris in the afternoon. The trip to world rugby headquarters at Twickenham — the French call it the "Temple" — is more than ever a rendezvous with foreign composure, skittish little winds and whispering spirits.

The French know that Nigel Horton, who happens to play his club rugby in Toulouse alongside French captain Jean-Pierre Rives, is arguably the best lineout jumper in the world. And that hooker Peter Wheeler, lock and captain Bill Beaumont, wings Peter Squires and Mike Slemen and fullback Alastair Hignell are all good.

Some Luck Required

Proper schoolboys spat on the French when they last filed out to the field at Twickenham, in 1977. Then Horton, Beaumont, Wheeler and mates gave them a thrashing, and lost, somehow, 4-3. Rives was dead serious this week when he said that France would need luck again tomorrow.

"Donald" (Duck) could bring luck in his debut on the left wing. Frederic Costes, who has an ear-to-ear mouth that got him the nickname, is believed to be the fastest wing France has ever had. He is 21 and not normally subject to nerves. If the spirits do not spoil his game, threatening rain and mud might.

Like the French, who revolutionized their game last month, the English say they plan to attack with their backs tomorrow.

Costes stands a bit under 5 feet 8 inches. Add a full foot and you have the height of David Gray, a 264-pound lock whom Scotland fields tomorrow to try to win its second and last home game of the season. It lost at Murrayfield to Wales on Jan. 20, then drew at Twickenham. It will take scant hope with it to Paris on March 17.

The Irish are so far the success story of 1979. They drew with France, lost to the Welsh while scoring more points against them than Ireland had ever managed, and beat England. The Scots will take some beating, but Fergus Slattery, Moss Keane and Tony Ward have their sights set on a 2-1-1 record — some improvement over 1-0-3 last year and 0-0-4 the year before.

Proell Wins Downhill But Slips in Standings

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., March 2 (AP) — Annemarie Moser-Proell of Austria captured her 57th World Cup race today, a downhill at the Olympic course here, but lost ground in her bid for an unprecedented sixth World Cup.

Proell covered the 2,694-meter course over soft, slushy snow and in 1 minute, 43.07 seconds, one-hundredth of a second faster than Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland, in winning the final women's downhill of the season.

However, the defending World Cup champion, Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, placed 14th and added 11 points toward the overall title, giving her a total of 214.

Proell already has accumulated the points from downhill also under International Ski Federation rules, and she slipped to second with 211. She must make up the difference between her and Wenzel in the three remaining giant slaloms, one slalom and the season-ending parallel slalom.

Proell has skied well in slalom this season, finishing second once and third twice, but she has not fared as well in giant slalom, with only a third and a 10th.

"The course was most difficult at the top because of the icy conditions," said Proell, who has won six World Cup downhills this season. Her only downhill loss came to Cindy Nelson on Feb. 4 at Pfronten, West Germany. Proell fell near the finish in that race.

Nelson, an American, had the fastest initial intermediate time, 40.14, but then had some trouble and lost a lot of time on the slower, flat section at the bottom. She wound up eighth in 1:44.25.

"I knew I was going well on the top half, but I also knew I was losing time on the flat," Nelson said. "I could hear myself talking, 'Oh, my God, let's go.' "

Third was Bernadette Zurbriggen of Switzerland, who clocked 1:43.49. Cornelia Proll of Austria was fourth in 1:43.61, and Edith Peter was fifth in 1:43.66.

Times were two or three seconds slower than in training the during the past two days. Temperatures rose to near 40 F, making parts of the course slightly mushy. Other sections, especially near the top, were icy and slick after thawing during the day and freezing at night.

Swiss skiers finished sixth and seventh as Switzerland placed four women in the top 10. Annemarie Bischofberger, who fell crashed into the retaining fence at the finish but escaped injury, was timed in 1:43.98 for sixth, followed by Zoe Haas in 1:44.08.

Women's Downhill

1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:43.07.
2. Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland, 1:43.17.
3. Bernadette Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 1:43.49.
4. Cornelia Proll, Austria, 1:43.61.
5. Edith Peter, Austria, 1:43.66.
6. Annemarie Bischofberger, Switzerland, 1:43.98.
7. Zoe Haas, Switzerland, 1:44.08.
8. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:44.25.
9. Marie Cecilia Gros-Gaudenier, France, 1:44.95.
10. Marie-Luce Waldmeier, France, 1:45.01.

World Cup Standings

1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 214.
2. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 211.
3. Irene Epple, West Germany, 150.
4. Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland, 134.
5. Cindy Nelson, Lutsen, Minn., 122.
6. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 110.
7. Regina Sackl, Austria, 105.
8. Fabienne Serrat, France, 91.
9. Claudia Giordani, Italy, 85.
10. Perrine Pelen, France, 77.

Leafs Fire Neilson As Head Coach

TORONTO, March 2 (AP) — Roger Neilson was fired as coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs last night and replaced on an interim basis by John McLellan, a former coach, Harold Ballard, the club president, announced today.

"I hated to do it," Ballard said after the Leafs suffered their fifth straight loss, 2-1, to the Canadiens in Montreal. "But it was something that had to be done. You couldn't find a nicer guy than Roger, but some players were not playing up to their abilities under his system.

"I realize I'll be criticized in certain areas for the decision, but as Punch Imlach once said: 'Nice guys finish last.' I can no longer afford to be a nice guy."

Neilson, 44, was completing the second year of a two-year contract.

"Of course I'm disappointed, but the club treated me fairly and I have no axes to grind," he said. "I am not interested in staying in the organization in any other capacity. I am a coach. That is my job. I intend to continue coaching somewhere."

Strictly Interim

Ballard emphasized that McLellan, coach of the Leafs from 1969 to '73 and now assistant general manager, would take over the team on an interim basis.

"Punch developed ulcers so bad the last time he coached the team he swore he'd give it up," Ballard said of McLellan. "So it's strictly interim."

Ballard added that the next coach "is anybody's guess" at the present. "We have time now to make a decision on that."

Ballard's abrupt statement created a buzz in the Toronto dressing room, but several of the players said they were not surprised by the move, which had been rumored for some time.

The loss was Toronto's fifth in a row and left the third-place Maple Leafs just two points ahead of the fifth-place Minnesota North Stars in the Adams Division.

"I guess most of the players will be on Roger's side," the team captain, Darryl Sittler, said. "I thought we played well enough [against the Canadiens]."

Bonds to Join Indians Late

CLEVELAND, March 2 (AP) — Outfielder Bobby Bonds has agreed to report to the Cleveland Indians' spring training camp at Tucson, Ariz. — but not this week. Bonds requested that he be allowed to report on March 6, and the Indians' president, Gabe Paul, approved.

The 33-year-old outfielder, acquired in a trade with the Texas Rangers last fall, was not officially due in camp until yesterday. No reason was given for the delay.

An attempt to sign Bonds to a long-term contract fell through this week, and Bonds indicated that he wants to be traded at the end of the 1979 season.

Case Aids Mariners

SEATTLE, March 2 (AP) — George Case, a former major league outfielder and the leading base-stealer of his time, has been named a minor league instructor with the Seattle Mariners of the American League. Case, 63, was an outfielder for 11 years (1937-47) with the Washington Senators, compiling a .282 lifetime batting average and stealing 349 bases.

Pioneers in Professional Basketball

WBL Women Laugh Through Their Shivers

By Thomas Boswell

ELIZABETH, N.J., March 2 (WP) — A dozen wholesome, college-educated midwestern women are standing in green-and-gold basketball uniforms on the snow-covered steps of a high school gym on a recent Sunday morning.

They are beating on the doors with their fists and kicking with their frosty sneakered feet, yelling, "Come on, open up! How about treating us like women?"

At first glance, these Iowa Cornets of the Women's Pro Basketball League seem to be the reduction of a once-sensible idea to its final absurdity.

If professional sports has a lunatic fringe, isn't the WBL close to it? Surely, *this* is the ragged edge of liberation for women.

The Cornets laugh through their shivers. Actually, they, like the other seven WBL teams, are proud not to be treated like women these days. They are pioneers, founding sisters, who have proudly signed a long-term contract with hard times.

And if you are determined to be a pioneer and suffer, Elizabeth is the right place. In this oil-refinery armpit of the industrial revolution, even the air has 5-o'clock shadow.

No Mood for Lockout

The Cornets — named after Iowa corn, not symphony horns — are in no mood for locked doors.

"We beat the Milwaukee Does, 98-89, in Wisconsin last weekend and didn't fly into Newark Airport until after midnight," said Bruce Mason, the assistant coach. "Is this how it feels in the NBA?"

Not exactly.

In the National Basketball Association, players do not sleep three and four to a room to save pennies as the Cornets did here. Nor do they dress at the motel, then arrive at the game with 14 players and coaches (and all their belongings, including a guitar) crammed into two rented station wagons.

"Oh, we don't complain," said Connie Kunzmann, a 6-foot-2 Cornet. "Everybody knows we travel better than any team in the league."

NBA teams don't arrive two hours early expecting shooting practice, only to find a girls parochial game in progress. "Who's winning?" a Cornet player asked. "Our Lady of Perpetual Debt," was the facetious answer.

Nor do the six-figure NBA princes play in frigid gyms with high school referees, for annual salaries that range from $5,000 to $15,000 — the lower figure being far closer to the median.

As the Cornets thrash the New Jersey Gems (130-88), fans keep their parkas on. The Iowans bundle up under towels and jackets as they leave the game breathing smoke.

Recurring Question

Any of the 1,000-or-so fans must have the same question: Why?

One answer keeps returning: talent is a hard master. How many can resist following the path of their ability?

Perhaps it was inevitable that a pro basketball league for women would emerge. The talent existed. A league had to be born to let it express itself — even if that expression took place in a near-vacuum, in a league that is one of the best-kept secrets in sports.

Does the market for such a product exist, or will it ever? No one knows. In the middle of its first season, the WBL is averaging about 1,500 fans a game and treading water.

Certainly, the 100 or so women of the WBL feel that their endangered baby has the force of athletic history behind it.

"We're in flux now," said Karen Logan, one of the league's prime movers and organizers. "Some franchises may fold. The whole league may fold. Right now, the idea of the league is far more impressive than the league itself.

"But no matter what happens, another league will spring up. The whole thing is too prime to fail. There is a huge feeder system of high school and college programs for women's basketball all across the country. The quantity and quality of players has to improve every year. So does the grass-roots fan interest."

Youthful Adventurousness

Close up, a league that appears to be lunacy from a distance is really apple-pie sanity, mixed with a little youthful adventurousness.

The dream of pro sports riches has taken hold as firmly as the gold-rush mentality of more than a century ago. These young women with their jump shots and knee pads are '49ers, panning for a strike, hoping to stake a bonanza claim.

"At the moment," a Cornet player said, "most people seem to think that WBL has something to do with bowling."

But that does not daunt any true WBLer. "By the end of this year, we'll have 24 superstars in this league," says the league's president, founder and chief bottle-washer, Bill Byrne, getting carried away.

"We're pioneers. Someday when we're in our rocking chairs and girls are making $100,000-a-year, we'll laugh about these struggling times. But right now, we need a million town criers. We need workers.

"The most beneficial thing we have going for us is the mistakes I've made and the millions of dollars I've seen misspent in all the other sports leagues I've been part of."

Byrne has been part of them all. He was the owner of a semi-pro football team; the first player-personnel director hired by the old AFL; the personnel director of the Chicago Fire of the defunct WFL, and founder of a pro slow-pitch softball league.

Byrne's motto, and consequently the WBL's byword, is: "No fancy promises, no quick profits."

Budgetary Compliment

If you call the WBL a "low-budget operation," then you have paid it a compliment. Byrne has attracted his eight less-than-famous owners, most local businessmen, with a modest $50,000 franchise fee and annual operating expenses of about $250,000.

The people who must survive what Byrne calls a three-to-five-year format of austerity are the league's chief assets: its remarkably gifted players. To get a feeling for the WBLers, you need only to become familiar with two fascinating women: Molly Bolin, 21, of Iowa and Logan, 29, of New Jersey.

Although only eight years apart in age, they represent two entirely different eras in women's basketball — the bad old days of second-class athletic citizenshiip and the bright new force-fed days of Title 9.

Respectively, Bolin and Logan sing the songs of innocence and experience of those two ages.

The young, blond Bolin — mother of a 2-year-old son, wife of a bricklayer in an Iowa town of 700 — speaks for the majority of WBL players who have left college within the last two years.

She has grown up in that first American female generation that has been encouraged to think that a woman can be a star athlete as easily as a cheerleader, a doctor as easily as a nurse.

The idea of pro ball has never struck Bolin as funny, at least not since the day she scored 83 points in a 32-minute high school game.

Unheard-of Freedom

To her, the WBL, with its 24-second clock and mandatory person-to-person defense *a la* the NBA, is an invitation to unheard-of freedom.

"This is so creative," she said. "You've got a lot more chance to show your stuff . . . I guess I don't have much conscience and never did. I'll put it up anywhere inside 40 feet.

Like most WBLers, Bolin never before played with women of equal talent. She is as shocked and pleased as league officials that typical WBL team shooting percentages — 43 to 44 percent from the floor, 68 to 70 percent from the line — almost equal the NBA percentages.

For Logan, the Gems' veteran of the women's athletic liberation wars, the WBL is no casual let's-see-if-it-flies concern.

In three years of touring the country with the barnstorming "All-American Redheads" — a team she now calls "the grossest exploitation of women athletes on record" — she had a freethrow mark of 94 percent.

Yet, almost no one has ever heard of her. "I don't know how many years I have spent shooting alone in gyms," she said. "I can't think of a woman in my sport who has made anything of herself."

Ask Logan what she thinks of the WBL, and she quietly explodes, like 100 pounds of condensed opinion.

"If this league tries to copy the NBA, and that seems to be its goal now, then we'll come in a poor second and fold," she said. "We can't prosper as a freak show, a roller derby. Right now, we're promoting a power game. Under the basket, it's a jungle.

"Soon, there'll be no room for any finesse or fancy play. It's much rougher than playing against mens' teams with the Redheads . . . To succeed, this league must capitalize on what women do best — utilize skill, grace, intelligence, strategy. Our selling point is beauty of motion . . . We need to encourage a fast running game with total team play, great interior passing, all the tricky passing and dribbling and spin layups that women have the soft touch for."

Hopes Remain Dim

Logan, however, is not hopeful. "All three women head coaches have already been fired," she noted. "The product of all-male coaching is going to be more emphasis on strength.

"The team owners are looking at this league as a marketing movement, a fad to cash in on. They have no idea what they want the product to be . . .

"If a league can't pay decent wages, it shouldn't exist. In Chicago, when I was assistant coach, I negotiated all the players' salaries. I tried to pay a kid what she could probably earn as a first-year school teacher — $8,500 to $10,000."

Then Logan laughed: "I thought that was very cheap. Now I realize the Hustle has the highest wages in the league."

All-Star Game Set

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP) — The first Women's Pro Basketball All-Star Game will be held March 14 at Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum, Byrne announced yesterday.

Each of the eight teams selected three players to participate. Doug Bruno of Chicago and Don Knodel of Houston will be the coaches.



Washington Post

Molly Bolin (far left) and Doris Draving cheer the Iowa Cornets during a winning performance while Karen Logan and Mary Jo Peppler (far right) glumly watch as their teammates on the New Jersey Gems fall behind.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
N.Y. Islanders	39	11	10	88	274	160
N.Y. Rangers	34	20	7	75	253	210
Atlanta	34	22	6	74	251	211
Philadelphia	27	19	14	68	198	187
Smythe Division						
Chicago	23	26	12	58	185	214
Vancouver	19	33	10	48	181	233
St. Louis	15	40	8	38	189	276
Colorado	13	42	8	34	172	269
WALES CONFERENCE						
Adams Division						
Boston	34	17	11	79	244	196
Buffalo	25	23	12	62	198	196
Toronto	24	27	11	59	196	198
Minnesota	23	27	11	57	205	206
Norris Division						
Montreal	43	11	8	94	268	156
Pittsburgh	26	25	9	61	209	218
Los Angeles	26	27	9	61	218	219
Washington	18	34	10	46	212	268
Detroit	14	33	14	42	197	233

Thursday's Results

Philadelphia 4, Boston 4
Montreal 2, Toronto 1
Minnesota 5, Buffalo 5

College Basketball

EAST

Buffalo 79, Brockport St. 68
Clark 68, Coast Guard 59, OT
St. Thomas Aquinas 94, Dominican 80
S. Maine 92, St. Francis (Me.) 70

SOUTH

McNeese 88, SW Louisiana 86, OT

MIDWEST

Michigan 61, Iowa 53
Michigan St. 76, Minnesota 63
Northwestern 71, Illinois 64
Purdue 55, Indiana 48
Wisconsin 76, Ohio St. 73

SOUTHWEST

Lamar 90, Arkansas St. 87
Louisiana Tech 89, Texas-Arlington 83

FAR WEST

Arizona 71, Washington 68
Brigham Young 96, San Diego St. 95
Marquette 61, Air Force 43
S. California 79, Stanford 68
UCLA 79, California 68

TOURNAMENTS

ACC
First Round

Duke 58, Wake Forest 56
Maryland 75, Clemson 67
N.C. State 82, Virginia 78

Eastern Eight
Semifinals

Pittsburgh 77, Villanova 64
Rutgers 55, West Virginia 52

ECAC
First Round
New England Division

Connecticut 91, Boston Col. 74
Rhode Island 75, Holy Cross 71

NY Metro Division

Iona 80, Seton Hall 73
St. John's 86, Wagner 82, OT

Missouri Valley
Semifinals

Indiana St 79, S. Illinois 72
New Mexico St. 85, Wichita St. 81

PCAA
First Round

Fresno St 75, UC Santa Barbara 62
Long Beach St 79, Fullerton St 70
Pacific 57, UC Irvine 52
Utah St. 85, San Jose St. 78

SEC
Second Round

Auburn 95, Georgia 91, 4OT
Kentucky 101, Alabama 100

Southwest Conference
Quarter-finals

Houston 83, Baylor 82
Texas Tech 63, Texas A&M 62, OT

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Washington	42	19	.689	—
Philadelphia	34	26	.567	7½
New Jersey	31	29	.517	10½
Boston	25	36	.410	17
New York	27	39	.409	17½
Central Division				
San Antonio	38	25	.603	—
Houston	34	28	.548	3½
Atlanta	35	29	.547	3½
Cleveland	26	37	.413	12
Detroit	23	39	.371	14½
New Orleans	21	44	.323	18
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	40	24	.625	—
Denver	35	31	.530	6
Milwaukee	27	37	.422	13
Indiana	26	38	.406	14
Chicago	23	40	.365	16½
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	39	24	.619	—
Seattle	38	25	.603	1
Phoenix	37	26	.587	2
San Diego	34	31	.523	6
Portland	31	30	.508	7
Golden State	28	37	.431	12

Thursday's Result

Atlanta 104, Golden State 86

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Good and Bad Guys In Carter's Policy

WASHINGTON — One of the roles of a newspaper columnist is to keep everyone informed as to who are the good guys and who are the bad guys as far as the United States is concerned. I would like all of you to get out your map, pencil and paper.

Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of the People's Republic of China is a good guy even though he has ordered an incursion into Vietnam, because the Vietnamese went into Cambodia and Teng thought Hanoi should be taught a lesson. Teng will remain a good guy in our eyes unless he uses force against Taiwan, with whom we had a special and long relationship that we just gave up by normalizing our ties with the People's Republic of China.


Buchwald

Soviet Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev is a bad guy because the Russians seem to be making mischief all over the world. But at the same time, we want a SALT treaty with the Russians, so we are pretending he is a good guy. Brezhnev may be bad, but the feeling in Washington is that there are people waiting to take his place who could be much worse. Therefore, it's better to talk to Brezhnev than to some of the other hardliners, who are furious because we asked Deputy Premier Teng to come to dinner and claim we urged Teng to go into Vietnam, which we vehemently deny, although secretly we're not too unhappy about it.

* * *

The Shah of Iran was a good guy up to the bitter end, when he was forced to leave Iran on 24 hours' notice. As a matter of fact, he was the only good guy we would have anything to do with in Iran.

So when he flew the coup, we didn't have any alternate good guy to support. At first we decided the good guys were the generals in the Iranian Army who backed the shah and who would probably rule the country when he left.

But the army fell apart and we suddenly had to find a new friend in the Ayatollah Khomeini, who decided to found an Islamic Republic, whatever the hell that is. The United States is hoping an Islamic Republic is one that will sell oil to the West, in which case Khomeini will be a good guy and be treated with all the reverence and respect we gave to the shah. The one good thing about having Khomeini for a friend is that, if for some reason he decides to leave Iran again, he has promised not to visit his sister in Beverly Hills.

The president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, is a good guy, even though he has publicly scolded our president at a luncheon. The reason he is considered a good guy is that Mexico has large quantities of oil and gas, and when a country has these two things, we must swallow our pride and explain to the American people that the president of Mexico was only speaking for domestic consumption, and that in his heart he really loves Jimmy Carter.

* * *

President Somoza of Nicaragua is a bad guy because he violates human rights and doesn't have any oil and gas. Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi is a good guy because although he violates human rights and supports terrorism, he does have oil and gas.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel is a bad guy because he won't give up the West Bank of the Jordan. President Carter has been very harsh about Begin because he knows Israel has no oil and gas.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is a good guy because he wants the West Bank of Jordan to go back to the PLO, which the United States does not recognize.

Besides individuals, the United States now has strained relations with most African countries, Canada, South America, Europe and Japan. On the other hand, we have strong ties with Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the Vatican.

President Carter's foreign policies are working despite what you might read in the newspapers, thanks not only to him but to his brother, Billy Carter, whom the president relies on to keep up his good ties with the American Jewish community.

To sum up, the United States has never been in a better foreign-policy position and, with the friends we now have strong alliances with, we don't need any enemies.

Mary Blume

Road to Redemption From the Holocaust

PARIS (IHT) — As American troops pushed into Germany at the close of World War II, they came upon a weird sight: a scrawny 16-year-old looking quite as awful as a 16-year-old would who had just escaped from a death camp after four years of imprisonment. "Hi, kid," said the GIs. "Heil Roosevelt," replied the kid. The GIs adopted him at once.

The boy, Samuel Pisar, drunk with freedom and able to think of life only in terms of death, became a daredevil motorcyclist and, with his Auschwitz chums, Nico and Ben, a minor hood and black-marketeer.

The story might have ended there, and badly. But an uncle from Paris tracked him down and, expecting to find a pathetic little creature, found instead a cool-eyed delinquent wearing a gold watch (the uncle quickly put away the steel watch he had brought as a gift) and smoking Lucky Strikes. He was sent to another uncle in Australia where, with a rage to learn as strong as had been his rage to survive, he went through the equivalent of six years of school in two years. Harvard was the next stop where, not content with a brilliant law degree, he went on to earn a rarely pursued doctorate of juridical science.

Special Act

Today, Samuel Pisar is a multilingual international lawyer, a U.S. citizen by Special Act of Congress who is based in Paris, where he has a splendid clientele, a fine home and the highest connections. He is a soft-spoken and controlled man, not given to overstatement. But the word he uses about his transformation from delinquent to scholar is redemption.

"I realized when I came out of all that that I had not saved myself. Physically, I was breathing but I had a feeling that the system had programmed my destruction. There were no restrictions, no moral code, no responsibilities. It could have turned out badly. I realized if I was to have some sort of revenge on what Hitler had done to my family, my classmates, I had to redeem myself. I really was lost. It was harder to undertake that moral and intellectual survival than animal survival."

Samuel Pisar is much in the French news right now. His memoirs have just been published by Laffont and, by coincidence, they appeared at the same time as "Holocaust" is being so tumultuously shown on French TV. Naturally, Pisar has been asked to comment. "It is a great film," he says of "Holocaust." "It's true even if it's fiction."

His book is called "Le Sang de L'Espoir." Hope, for him, is clearly not an ethereal thing with feathers but something that can be born of violence and that, if it is to have any meaning, courses with life.

The Right Mixture

"Hope had to have blood, but it took me a long time to find the right mixture," he says. "I did not want to convey a hopeless message because I am fundamentally optimistic. I believe man will survive. I wanted hope and I wanted blood because it is a way of giving meaning to those lives that were cut down. We can draw a lot from that horror."

Indeed, only about one-third of the book is devoted to Auschwitz. The main theme is how such an experience can prepare for facing and finding solutions to current world problems. The French politician and academician, Edgar Faure, headlined his front-page review of Pisar's book in Le Figaro, "Resurrection and Apostolate."

As a boy in Bialystok, Poland, Pisar had been an indifferent student. "My grandmother always said I would come to no good." Arrested at 12, he was the only member of his immediate family to survive. "I was just old enough to have a small chance of survival and young enough to have a new life after," he says. Nico, his Auschwitz friend and protector, was 28 when he was arrested and never adjusted to normal life. Ben, Pisar's contemporary, did but was always anxious ("When he came to stay with me in Paris, he would always see if the refrigerator was full before he went to bed. He couldn't sleep otherwise."). Both Nico and Ben died at 48. At 48, Pisar began to write his book.


Samuel Pisar today and yesterday (inset), when he was 16.

"I never talked about Auschwitz with anyone. The first time was when Giscard invited me to go there with him in 1975. He didn't know about my past. It was the first time I turned and faced it. I hadn't wanted to look back."

He accepted the invitation of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, a longtime friend, because of the Yom Kippur war. "I don't feel anti-Arab one bit, but I cannot be indifferent to Israel because so many of my campmates went there because they had no other place to go. Emotionally, I was troubled by French policy, which had become increasingly oil-oriented, understandably. I thought as long as Giscard was going and wanted to say Never Again in this cursed place where all of mine had perished — say it to the Russians, to the Arabs, everyone — I wanted to help him say it. I felt it was my duty to go."

Today, Pisar describes himself as a perfectly adjusted, well-integrated man with a capacity to adapt to any world. He is careful always to finish what is on his plate and used to dream a lot about Auschwitz. "I dreamed about it for years. Not so much about Auschwitz, but that they come to get you, they come to get your children."

Olaf Palme called Pisar the post-national and post-ideological man, and the aim of Pisar's book is not to dwell on the past but to extrapolate from his experience lessons that can serve on a global scale. All the problems, he argues, that the world now faces existed in the hideous microcosm of the prison camp.

"I believe in man's infinite capacity to survive and to invent." he says.

Perhaps no one is better equipped to discuss the future than a man who has come back from the dead. "I feel that unless a stand is taken we can find ourselves on the verge of moral collapse. And this time without redemption," he says.

Sometimes, he misses Auschwitz. "This may sound perverse, but I do, very often. I miss that friendship with Nico and Ben. Everything was so black and white, so pure. It is difficult to live that sort of purity in our culture. There was something honorable amid all that degradation and madness."

Is there anything he would like to forget? "Nothing. Not one thing," he says.

PEOPLE: *Angry Borg Cancels Matches in Sweden*

Tennis star **Bjorn Borg** is so angry that Swedish newspapers printed stories about a death threat against him that he won't play in his home country any more this year, his manager says. Several Swedish news organizations received a letter purporting to be from the Red Brigades that said the Italian terrorist gang had "sentenced him to death." Borg, who has been involved in several clashes with the Swedish media over the years, shrugged off the threat when informed about it, but became upset when he saw stories about the threat in Swedish newspapers. Borg said he had decided to cancel a match scheduled for Saturday in Goteborg and also announced that he would not represent Sweden in Davis Cup competition.

* * *

Prime Minister **Pierre Elliott Trudeau**, his tongue as sharp as ever, returned to the Canadian House of Commons after an unexplained five-day absence and immediately ran into flak. He gave it right back. Welcoming Trudeau, Conservative member **John Crosbie** said, "I hope he's had a lift while he was away from the House for the last week and that his spirits are improved." Trudeau shot back that he never has such concerns about Crosbie because Crosbie "always has his spirits with him."

* * *

An out-of-court settlement has been reached in a suit by transsexual **Julie Phillips**, who claims a doctor botched her sex-change operation and left her neither man nor woman, will allow her to get counseling and have a new operation. **Melvin Belli**, who represents the 38-year-old red-haired waitress, said the settlement in the suit was "enough for psychiatric help for the rest of Julie's life and a new operation," once she is capable of undergoing it. Belli would not disclose the amount of the settlement, which is to be paid by the doctor's insurance company. **Duncan Barr**, who represented Dr. **John Brown**, said the settlement was considerably below $1 million, adding it was "more like nickels and dimes." Barr said there was no admission of wrongdoing in the settlement. Phillips testified during the trial that Brown and his assistant, **James Spence** of San Jose, pressured her into the transsexual surgery when all she wanted were breast implants. In earlier testimony, Brown told the jury that he was inexperienced in sex-change surgery when he operated on Miss Phillips in December, 1973, and Januar[y] 1974. The doctor also acknow[ledged] that Spence helped him d[o] ing operations despite his lack [of] medical training and his crimi[nal] record. An administrative [law] judge revoked Brown's medical [li]cense in 1977 on the recommend[a]tion of a state medical pa[nel]. Brown now practices in Mexico.

* * *

The World and Olympic pa[irs] figure-skating champions, [Irina] **Rodnina** and **Alexander Zai[tsev]** have had a son, friends of the fam[i]ly have reported. Rodnina and [Za]itsev have won the world pairs [title] for the last six years and she wo[n it] four times before that with ano[ther] partner, accumulating a total of [...] European, World and Olym[pic] gold medals. The couple will not [be] competing in next month's wo[rld] championships in Vienna. In [ac]cord with Russian tradition, [the] parents are waiting until they l[eave] the clinic to decide on a name [for] the boy.

* * *

The **Duchess of Windsor** [is] doing so well Friday, the sixth [day] after an intestinal operation, [at] the American Hospital of Paris [that] it would not issue another me[dical] bulletin until Monday. "Aft[er a] good day Thursday and an ex[cel]lent night, the condition of the [pa]tient is perfect for this sixth p[ost-]operative day," the hospital said.

* * *

No self-doubts about his wea[lth] not for **Malcolm Forbes**. "No, no! I can never remember fe[eling] guilty," says the multimillion[aire] magazine publisher. "I can rem[em]ber feeling greedy." Depending [on] one's point of view, that's either [re]freshing candor or shocking [self-]absorption, but Forbes will not [en]gage in such musings. The tro[uble] with some other rich people is [that] they don't hold their heads high, [he] says in the April issue of Play[boy]. Sen. **Edward Kennedy**, for insta[nce] would be a "disastrously effe[ctive] president," partly because he [has] "the kind of attitude that one often finds in people who inher[it] a lot of money. They feel g[uilty] about their inheritance." Fo[rbes] said he found that "inherited m[on]ey is harder to make something [of]. Lots tougher. You have to o[ver]come its disadvantages." Not [that] he is poor-mouthing. He is we[althy] he acknowledges, "plenty — happily, more so almost e[very] day."

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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